The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Opposition of the Queen of England to War with Russia.

Prospects for a Conference of the Guaranteeing Powers.

Earl Granville Insists That France Be Represented.

Fighting Near Amiens in the North of France on Sunday.

THE PRUSSIANS CAPTURE THE CITY.

A Prussian Reconnoissance on the Loire.

Provisions of the Treaty Admitting Bavaria Into the German Bund.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Queen Victoria's Opposition to War—A French Representative at the Proposed Conference—Opinion of the Prussian Legation in London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Queen continues resolutely opposed to war with Russia. Earl GRANVILLE demands the presence of France at any conference on the Eastern question. If this is insisted on, no conference can be held until peace is declared between France and Prussia.

A CONFERENCE REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

It is believed at the Prussian Legation in London that a conference is certain. The neutral Powers will apply such pressure to France as will render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

THE SULTAN AND HIS ALLIES.

The Sublime Porte is represented to be dissatisfied with the delays and hesitation of its allies in indorsing its proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

Meeting of the British Cabinet—A Conference—Austria Asks the Settlement of Preliminary Questions—The Sultan Unalarmed—War Preparations.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Cabinet meeting was held here today, at which it was agreed that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's last dispatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy. The Vienna Cabinet is not unfavorable to a Conference of the Powers in principle, but presses a settlement of preliminary questions. Dispatches from Constantinople say the Sultan and the Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution of the controversy.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The British Government has bought all the gun-cotton in the market. Lead has advanced to £23 per ton. The *Financier* says immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea.

The Feeling in London Yesterday—Odo Russell's Mission—Prospects of a Conference—The Time and Place Said to be Agreed Upon.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The feeling in financial circles, today, is much more healthy. The fear of a rupture in the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the question of the Black Sea difficulty is gradually abating among all classes of people. The *Times*, this morning, hopes that the answer to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, which goes forward to St. Petersburg today, will be firm and conciliatory. ODO RUSSELL, after dining yesterday with King WILLIAM, at Versailles, subsequently had an interview with Count VON BISMARCK. The latter said that while adhering to the conference, and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. Prussia, however, declined to interfere in the matter.

A SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27, via BERLIN and LONDON, Nov. 28.—A settlement of the Black Sea question may be hoped for on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placable.

A CONFERENCE IN LONDON IN JANUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Times* this morning contains St. Petersburg dispatches of a more pacific tone, and note a partial return of commercial activity. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It has been definitely settled that a meeting of foreign Ministers of the Powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in England in January.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Prussian Movement on Amiens—Fighting All Day on Sunday—Repulse of the French in Two Encounters—A Success Claimed by Them at Moreuil.

LONDON, Nov. 28—2½ P. M.—The following important dispatch has just been received here:

TOURS, Nov. 28—Forenoon.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villers and Saleux, near Amiens, in the Department of Somme, which lasted all day. The French maintained their positions up to 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the town of Villers was abandoned before the superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Boves, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dury maintained their positions until nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

[Villers is situated about nine miles north of Amiens. Boves is on the railroad from Paris about four miles south of Amiens.]

ANOTHER FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5 P. M.—The French claim to have won a great victory at Moreuil, twelve miles south of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German First Army is alleged to have been beaten and driven back to its entrenchments before Amiens. The French Army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed. The losses are obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian Hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses were severe.

CAPITULATION OF LA FERE.

By the capitulation of La Fère seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

Occupation of Amiens by the Germans—The French Retreating—Address of the Prefect of the Somme.

LONDON, Nov. 29—12½ A. M.—News has just arrived that Amiens has been occupied by a division of German troops under Gen. VON GROBEN. The following address was issued by the Prefect of the Department of the Somme previous to the occupation of the city:

"CITIZENS: The day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts Amiens must fall into the enemy's hands. The Army of the North is retreating and the National Guards are disarming. I leave you, but will soon return. Be calm. Be confident. France will be saved."

A Prussian Reconnoissance on the Loire—The French Driven From a Strong Position—Fire From the French Forts at Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday, the Tenth Prussian Corps encountered the Twentieth French Corps of Gen. DE PALLADINES' army. An engagement occurred, in which the French were driven from their strong position at Ladon Mazieres with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth Corps, but were repulsed with a loss of forty. A French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was trifling.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Dispatches from Tours announce that a severe and general engagement is in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retreating.

NO SORTIE FROM PARIS YET.

Forts d'Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Bicetre and d'Ivry, on the southern boundary of Paris, maintained a continuous and furious fire on the Prussian lines all through Saturday night. The Prussians expected another sortie, but at the last accounts all was quiet again.

Defeat of Garibaldians in the East—Fighting on Saturday and Sunday—Demoralization of Menotti's Command.

LONDON, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—The following details of an engagement between the Prussians, under Gen. WERDER, and the French, under Gen. GARIBALDI, near Pasques, in the Department of Vosges, have just been received here, dated Dijon, yesterday afternoon: The Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques late Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian Rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. Gen. WERDER, the next day, (Sunday,) took a circuit around Plombières, and in this way overtook the French rear guard. Another engagement then occurred, in which the French lost 350 in killed and wounded, and the Prussians only fifty. It is said that MENOTTI GARIBALDI had 2,000 men under his command in this engagement. [Plombières is the famous watering-place in the Department of the Vosges whose saline baths are so popular in France. It is about fourteen miles south of Epinal.]

The Vote on the New German War Credit—Reported Attempt to Assassinate King William—Publication of War Correspondence Prohibited—Gambetta Accused of Tyranny.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The North German Parliament granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the Government by a vote of 178 yeas to 9 nays. The only opposition to the grant came from the Socialist and Democratic members.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The evening papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia. ....The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by the German newspapers is prohibited....The *Gaulois* calls GAMBETTA the tyrant of Tours.

A French Paper Anxious for Peace—Prisoners Captured with Sadowa Medals—Arrival Out of a French Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11 A. M.—The Paris *Figaro* implores the French Government to conclude a peace, the defense of Paris being impossible. The Tours journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

SADOWA MEDALS.

TOURS, Nov. 26.—By a decree issued today, KERATRY's command is united with the Twenty-first Army Corps at Yevres. Several Prussians wearing the Sadowa medal have been taken prisoners.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH STEAM-SHIP.

BREST, Nov. 28.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Lafayette*, (French,) from New-York for Havre, arrived at this port safely, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

A Great Balloon Feat—Journey of Aeronauts from Paris to Christiania, Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Nov. 28.—A balloon, which left Paris on the 25th, descended here today, with two passengers and a number of carrier-pigeons. The aeronauts bring complete files of Paris papers up to the day of their departure, and a large quantity of official and private correspondence, which will be immediately forwarded to its destination.

Miscellaneous War News—The Reported Assassination of King William Denied—German Successes at Amiens Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11½ P. M.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King WILLIAM; but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet and no particulars have transpired. It is reported that the King and staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux. No trains are allowed to run on the railways between the rivers Seine and Loire, except for the transportation of troops and material of war.

NORTHERN OPERATIONS.

There are now no German troops in the forest of Ardennes. The siege train used at Thionville is on the way to Montmédy. The village of Versigny, near La Fère was burned to the ground before the surrender of the fortress. The reports of German successes in the battles around Amiens are confirmed by a dispatch from King WILLIAM, which, however, gives no particulars. In the fight at Dury, the Prussians had 30,000 men engaged, not 3,000 as was incorrectly reported in the London morning papers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Opening of the Roumanian Chambers—The Spanish Amnesty—Rowing at Southampton—Death of James Stuart Wortley.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.—The Roumanian Chambers were opened yesterday. Prince CHARLES, in his address, referred to the satisfactory relations with Turkey, and the adjustment of the consular jurisdiction.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The Counts of CHESTE and CALONGE have accepted the amnesty offered by the Government. They have sworn fidelity to the Constitution, and have been restored to their Captain-Generalships.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—JAMES STUART WORTLEY died yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—A boat-race took place here this afternoon between picked crews of London and Southampton. After a fine contest, the race was won by the Southampton crew.

Progress of German Unification—Wurtemberg—The Bavarian Treaty.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Minister DELBRUCK announced to the House today the ratification by the Federal Council of the treaty for the union of the Kingdoms of Würtemberg with the Confederation. He stated that the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday. By the provisions of the treaty for that purpose, Bavaria retains an independent military jurisdiction under the command of her King, but the organization, drill, equipment, &c., of her army are to be modified so as to conform with the Prussian system.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 29—4 A. M.

THE WAR.

A Great Battle Still Imminent on the Loire—A German Advance on Tours.

LONDON, Nov. 29—3½ A. M.—A great battle is imminent, if not already in progress, between Chateaudun and Montargis. At last accounts from the Army of the Loire the French were buoyant and confident of the result. A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chateau-Regnault, twenty-eight kilometres from Tours. The German right occupies Montargis, still threatening the French in the forest of Carcottes. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery. The Prefect of the Department of the Loire-et-Cher reported, on the 26th, that the Prussians were at Montanfleur, Lachayelle and Vicomtesse. On the day before, they were at Romelly and Douzy, with the object, apparently, of turning Vendôme, and supporting the advance on Tours. On the 25th they entered St. Calais, and appeared at Mamers, whence they proceeded to St. Cosme.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Commander of the National Guards at St. Calais has been dismissed for preventing the defense of the place, and the Municipal Council dissolved. The Commandant of Evreux has been cashiered, for surrendering the town to the enemy. The Prussian percussion shells fail to explode on muddy ground.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS writes that he has not given in his adhesion to the French Provisional Government, but he wishes it every success. He denies that there is any truth in the reports of his visit to the Empress EUGENIE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Latest Regarding the Difficulty—The English and Austrian Reply to Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4½ A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The result is evident in a lowering of the tone of the Russian Press, and it is quite possible that Russia may seek an honorable retreat.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Billiard Championship of England.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4:30 A. M.—The billiard match at St. James' Hall last night, between J. ROBERTS, Jr., and JOSEPH BENNETT, for the champion's gold cup and £100 a side, was won, by ninety-five points, by the latter. The game was concluded at midnight.

BREMEN, Nov. 28.—The bark *Josephine Martin*, (not *Josephine*,) which was stranded at the mouth of the Weser, got afloat without damage.

The Scottish Iron Puddlers' Strike Ended—Fire on Board a British Iron-clad—The Italian Ministers Re-elected.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Scottish iron-puddlers have settled difficulties with their employers by means of arbitration, and the strike is at an end.

The iron-clad *Triumph*, now building at Jarrow, on the Tyne, accidentally caught fire and was badly damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—The members of the Ministry have been re-elected to Parliament by large majorities, and the Government will have a strong working majority in the new Chambers.

THE HORRORS OF STRASBOURG.

Arrival in This City of a Committee of Citizens of the Ill-Fated Stronghold—Graphic Story of the Siege.

Shortly after the fall of Strasbourg, a committee was appointed by the Common Council of that City to assist those of the inhabitants who had most suffered by the bombardment. The Mayor, M. KUSS, was made the honorary President, and M. MORNY President *de facto*. Twenty-two other leading *bourgeois* compose the organization, and they have been doing everything in their power to alleviate the distresses of their fellow-townsmen. Sufferers themselves by heavy losses entailed by the siege, they soon found their limited resources exhausted. An appeal was made by them to those of their more fortunate countrymen, and to the generosity and common brotherhood of all nations. Switzerland was the first to answer that appeal, and did so promptly and with great liberality, the cities of Berne and Zurich leading the van in the amount of subscriptions. The scene of destitution, misery and suffering that presented itself to the conquerors upon taking possession of the city—heart-hardened as they may have been by familiarity with bloodshed and carnage—moved them to compassion. The accounts sent home by them roused the sympathy of the German people, and considerable sums were subscribed for the unfortunate Strasbourgers, the cities of Frankfort and Hamburg being particularly noticeable for generous contributions.

The sums contributed are, however, found inadequate to meet the demands of the situation, and will soon be, if they are not already, exhausted. On the 19th of October, about three weeks after the surrender, two delegates from the Committee, Capt. LEON C. UNGEMACH and M. JULES EHRMAN, left Strasbourg for the United States, empowered to collect any sums that might be subscribed by the charitable. Our reporter visited Capt. UNGEMACH yesterday, from whom he received the information, herein detailed. Capt. UNGEMACH, who was one of the army of the besieged, related the interesting narrative of the siege of Strasbourg, dwelling upon the hardships of the soldiery and of the citizens who were compelled to live in cellars while it lasted. Many of the non-combatants, he said, were killed and wounded by the explosion of shells and the falling of houses, while a number were destroyed in the flames. Capt. UNGEMACH dwelt indignantly upon the conduct of the Prussian Army in throwing shot and shell among the helpless people in the city, instead of directing their fire at the walls and their defenders. Capt. UNGEMACH states that 500 or 600 houses have been burned and destroyed. More than 6,000 persons are left homeless and houseless, encamping along the canals and in the ruins of their burnt homes. People who were once rich or in comfortable circumstances, are now reduced to want and misery. In speaking of the damage sustained by the Cathedral, Capt. UNGEMACH said that the most irreparable loss was the paintings on the glass windows. The great Strasbourg library, (destroyed by fire,) which was renowned all over the world for its valuable collection of books, manuscripts, &c., was a loss that never could be repaired. The total amount of the losses by the bombardment is variously estimated at from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. Trade and industrial pursuits, are, of course, dead-locked, and those who have depended upon their business or labor for subsistence, are deprived of any means of gaining it, at a time when the hardships of the Winter season are to be added to those they already endure.

Capt. UNGEMACH said that, in view of the generosity which was displayed by American citizens in the subscriptions to the French relief fund, and in their liberality at the Fair now in progress, he felt considerable delicacy in pressing the claims of his townspeople upon the charitable; but when he remembered the helpless and infirm, the very young and aged, who were living shelterless in the streets of his native city, and the numbers of sick and wounded to be cared for by the Committee, he was forced to make an earnest appeal for their succor. Capt. UNGEMACH said that it should be remembered that among the cities invested by the Prussians, not one of them has suffered to any great extent by bombardment, and not one of them is in as pressing need of immediate assistance. Before leaving Capt. UNGEMACH our reporter was informed by him that at the close of the Fair a committee of gentlemen will be appointed to raise a subscription for the special object of the relief of Strasbourg, and that he (Capt. UNGEMACH, would deliver a lecture upon the bombardment of Strasbourg for the same object. Circulars printed in English, French and German, presenting facts and making an appeal, which are embodied in this report, are issued from the head-quarters of the "Comité de secours Strasbourgeois, rue de la Douane Numero 2."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO.

Disorders Throughout the Country—Revolution, Mutiny and Anarchy Rampant—War Against the Indians—Railroad and Telegraphic Enterprises.

MAZATLAN, Nov. 18, via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Disorder continues throughout the country. A conspiracy to revolutionize the State of Sinaloa, having its origin in Mazatlan, has been discovered. The ring-leaders of the movement have been arrested....PLACIDO VEGA refuses to obey the order of Gen. LOZADA to disarm, and has accepted the leadership of another expedition. The people of the towns of Culiacan and El Fuerte, having become dissatisfied, troops have been sent there.... Disgraceful scenes are of almost daily occurrence along the frontiers of the States of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The troops at Rosario mutinied and plundered the town. In the State of Jalisco Govs. GUERRO and STENMORE, the latter assisted by the Legislature and Federal troops, have taken up arms. All the Courts of justice are closed, and the State is in a condition of anarchy....In the State of Sonora the Federal troops have been ordered to assist in the warfare against the Apache Indians....The survey of the Guaymas and Pasa del Norte Railroad has been completed, and it is expected that work will soon be commenced on both ends. A telegraph line is projected from Guaymas, via Hermosillo, to Tucson, Arizona.

TROUBLE IN ALABAMA.

Governor Smith Refuses to Yield his Office to his Successor—He Obtains Troops to Barricade the Entrances to his Rooms—A Protest of the Legislature and the People—Great Excitement at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Nov. 27.—The city is full of excitement and the wheels of the State Government are entirely blocked. SMITH and BINGHAM still claim to be Governor and Treasurer respectively, and each retains possession of his office. SMITH has obtained a number of troops from the commanding officer here, and they are posted in front of the entrances to the Executive room and the Treasurer's office. This morning the Senate met, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor (MOREN) presiding. There is but one other Democrat in the Senate. All the Senators are Republicans, who hold over for two years. After assembling, the Senate was immediately adjourned until to-morrow. In the House the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, Peace and order now prevail throughout the borders of the State of Alabama; and

Whereas, A military force belonging to the army of the United States has been quartered within the capital of this State during the present session of the General Assembly, without the knowledge or consent of the Assembly, therefore, be it

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That a committee of six, consisting of three from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to ascertain without delay upon whose application, by whose order, and for what purpose the said military force was quartered in this Capital, and that the General Assembly desist from all further proceedings until the report of said committee be received and acted upon.

Only two Republicans voted against this resolution. The Board of Education has also suspended business for the present. Many Republicans denounce the action of Gov. SMITH as high-handed usurpation, and a grand indignation meeting of all parties opposed to this proceeding will be held to-night, and it will be addressed by many speakers who supported Gov. SMITH in the late election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28—Evening.—The meeting to express indignation at the action of Hon W. H. SMITH and Hon. ARTHUR BINGHAM, in their attempt to prevent the installation of their recently-elected successors as Governor and Treasurer of the State, is now holding at the Capitol. The President of the meeting voted for SMITH for Governor at the late election.

THE EAST.

Suicide at Boston—A Man Choked to Death—A Pedestrian Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—CHARLES E. WHITE, aged twenty-two years, living with his parents in this city, committed suicide by taking poison, yesterday. He was suffering from disease.... JOHN MALLORY was choked to death while eating breakfast in East Cambridge, yesterday....MCETTRICK's proposed walk of 104 consecutive hours was summarily closed by his arrest for giving the exhibition without a license. He subsequently gave bail in $600. GEORGE K. SAVILLE, the partner of MCETTRICK, filed bonds in a similar sum. The complaint was made to prevent the exhibition continuing through Sunday.

Whisky Dealers Suspended in Cincinnati—Commercial Regulations.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—HOFHEIMER BROS., whisky manufacturers and dealers, suspended payment today. The liabilities are $500,000, and assets $650,000. They ask an extension, and think they can pay the debts....The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions today in favor of establishing uniform rules in trade, commerce and measures; favoring mercantile organizations, and a general reporting of the markets, with a view specially to exchanging reports daily by telegraph....The weather here is mild.

THE WEST.

Adjustment of the Boundary Between Utah and Nevada—Effect on the Congressional Election—Progress on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Attempt to Lynch the Lapine Murderers—The Sheriff Fires on the Mob.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 28.—The result of the recent Government survey between Nevada and Utah locates several important mining districts, heretofore considered to be in Nevada, in Utah, among which are the Pioche, Shoshone and Smoky Valley. These places, at the late election in Nevada, gave Democratic majorities, Pioche alone giving 136 for KENDALL over FITCH for Congress. This discovery will probably cause the return of FITCH to Congress. The Democrats, however, still elect most of their ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is completed to Neosho, Newton County, in the extreme south-western portion of the State, and will be open for traffic in the latter part of the week. Neosho is 311 miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian territory and across the plains....The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Potosi, stating that great excitement has existed there since the arrival of JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who murdered the LAPINE family in that vicinity some days ago. Threats of lynching the prisoners are made, and Sheriff BRECKENRIDGE has stationed a posse of twenty-five men armed with double-barreled guns at the Court-house, a few steps from the jail where the prisoners are confined, and is determined to suppress any attempt that may be made in that direction. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning some forty men appeared at the jail and demanded the murderers. The Sheriff replied that he should protect the prisoners against violence, and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order not being obeyed, a volley was fired over their heads. Several shots were then fired by the mob, but without effect. This fire was returned by the posse, and one man in the mob was killed. The crowd then dispersed. The Sheriff has strengthened his force, and no other demonstration of violence has been made.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28—Evening.—JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, the alleged murderers of the LAPINE family, near Potosi, in this State, some days ago, were brought here today for safe keeping, against the infuriated citizens of Washington County, who tried to lynch them yesterday morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Dr. DUNHAM, a physician of Camden, this State, died suddenly this morning from chloroform, which he took by mistake.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The firm of MOHR, SOLOMON & MOHR, liquor dealers, has suspended. It is claimed that the assets are sufficient to meet the regular business liabilities, which are estimated to be $100,000.

Removal of the National Capital—Another Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the removal of the National Capital was held here to-night, when an association was formed, to be known as as the National Capital Removal Association of St. Louis, and a constitution was adopted. The object of the association is to adopt measures which may be necessary to cause the removal of the National Capitol from Washington to some point in the Mississippi Valley. Any one favorable to the movement may become a member. THOMAS RICHESON was elected President.

Catholic School and Orphan Asylum for Colored Girls—Laying of the Corner-Stone—Suicide at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 28.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new edifice for the St. Francis School and Orphan Asylum for colored girls, was laid with most imposing ceremonies, on Chase-street. Archbishop SPALDING officiated and preached the dedicatory sermon. There were eight or ten thousand persons present. The School and Asylum were founded in 1829 and have always been in charge of colored women....CHRISTOPHER SCHWEIGERT, a German cigar manufacturer, committed suicide today by discharging a pistol in his mouth. Cause, intemperance.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—A Los Angeles telegram says that the latest returns of the Arizona election give BRADY, Democrat, a majority for Congress. Over 860 fraudulent votes for MCCORMACK, Republican, were discovered.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 28.—The schooner *Clara F. Friend*, of Gloucester, captured by the British steamer *Plover* about seven weeks ago, was rescued from the custody of the Provincial authorities on the 24th inst. On the 25th the steamer *Plover* recaptured her, and the Captain and four others are now held as prisoners.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—The election held here on Saturday to fill a vacancy in the Forty-first Congress from this district, passed off quietly. The indications are that MANNING, Democrat, has beaten J. W. HOLDEN, Republican, a son of the Governor, by an increased majority over the August elections.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind miles ₱ hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds ₱ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.88	10	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.13	41	N. E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.96	56	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.15	68	E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.10	43	N. E.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	29.89	45	N.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Mobile	30.18	52	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.17	53	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.18	50	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.08	56	S. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo	30.08	54	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.98	53	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.12	56	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Lake City	30.18	50	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta	30.52	46	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	30.08	72	E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.14	49	....	..	....	Calm.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.91	50	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester	30.08	48	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	29.95	49	S. E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Washington	30.14	43	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.14	49	....	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	30.15	44	N. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.29	33	N.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.70	33	N. W.	..	....	Imperceptible.	Clear.

A Perfect "Democratic" Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following list of officials for 1873 will represent very faithfully the present Democratic Party, in this State at least, and will doubtless commend itself to the favor of your readers:

President—James Fisk, Jr. Secretary of State—W. M. Tweed. Secretary of Treasury—R. B. Connolly. Secretary of War—P. B. Sweeny. Secretary of Navy—Moses Taylor. Secretary of Interior—A. Oakey Hall. Postmaster-General—J. T. Hoffman. Attorney-General—S. B. Garvin. Sub-Treasury, New-York—Fernando Wood. Collector of Customs, New-York—W. M. Tweed, Jr. Naval Office, New-York—Peter B. Sweeny. Chief Justice of Supreme Court—G. G. Barnard. Minister to England—Peter B. Sweeny.

Yours, &c., A READER.

Arrest of a Prussian Official in Baltimore on a Charge of Defalcation.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Nov. 28.

Several months ago the town of Kottewitz, in North Germany, was greatly agitated over the sudden disappearance of the Mayor, or Burgomaster, named LOUIS DEIBLE, and with him $15,000 in Prussian bank notes, belonging to the Corporation fund. The particulars of the embezzling were soon communicated to the Chief of Police of the principal cities of Europe and the United States, together with a circular describing minutely the defaulter, and offering a reward of $500 and five per cent. of the money recovered, for his arrest. The detectives of New-York, Philadelphia and other cities, made every effort possible to effect the arrest of DEIBLE, but he managed to pass through those cities and avoid capture. The circular containing a wood-cut representation of the defaulter, was received by Marshal GRAY, of Baltimore, and the case given to the detective force connected with the city police to ferret out. The latter at once went to work, and learning that a German answering the description was sojourning at the Washington Hotel, kept the house under surveillance, and on Friday evening last represented to the bar-keeper that one of the guests was guilty of one or more murders in Germany, and that they intended arresting him. The bar-keeper in turn communicated this information to Constable ROBINSON, whose residence is opposite the hotel, and indicated to him who the party was. Acting under the information so received, Mr. ROBINSON soon after 9 o'clock observed a man answering the description of DEIBLE on the street and arrested him. In a few minutes thereafter the prisoner, in charge of Mr. ROBINSON and Officer WRIGHT, entered the station-house, followed in a few moments by Detectives MITCHELL and PONTIER. Mr. ROBINSON arraigned the man before Capt. DELANTY, and said he was not prepared to make any specific charge against him, but had heard it rumored that he had committed murder in Germany, and that, as the city detectives were pursuing him, he had taken him into custody. After some discussion as to the legality of the arrest without a special charge of crime, Detective PONTIER remarked that he would prefer a charge. The charge was that of embezzling $15,000 from the Municipal Government of Kottewitz. Capt. DELANTY expressed himself satisfied with the charge, on which he said he would detain the accused in custody. The person of DEIBLE was then searched, and five pocket-books found in his pockets, the first of which contained a $20 note, the second $120 in notes of the same denomination, the third $450 in $50 notes, and the fourth twenty-two Prussian bank notes for 500 thalers each, on a Berlin bank, making in all nearly $9,000 in United States currency. There was also taken from the prisoner a gold watch and chain, a highly-finished dirk knife and other trifling articles, including some correspondence in the German language. The baggage of the prisoner at the Washington Hotel was also taken possession of. It included several trunks, a valise, carpet-bag, &c., in which were found two gold watches and, it is said, other valuable jewelry and personal effects. The prisoner is forty-two years of age, light, florid complexion, gentlemanly appearance, about five feet six inches in height, and has been Mayor of the town above referred to for the past fifteen years. He was transferred to the custody of the United States Government to await instructions from the German Consul of this city, who was at once made acquainted with the particulars of the case, and will, it is understood, have the prisoner removed to his native town for trial. The reward for the arrest, which was effected by Constable ROBINSON, will amount to nearly one thousand dollars. DEIBLE has been in this city, at the hotel named, nearly three weeks, and on arriving registered his name as "L. R. F. Duling, Philadelphia." He was greatly excited when arrested, but made no resistance whatever, and appeared thoroughly dejected at the situation he found himself occupying.

EDUCATION.

The Qualifications for Members of School Boards—Views of Mr. John Stuart Mill.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Greenwich, England, was held on the evening of Nov. 9, to hear the views of the various candidates on the qualifications they thought essential for the members of the Board. Invitations were sent to all the candidates to attend and explain their views, warning them, however, that they were not to make election speeches, but only to give their opinion as to what qualified men for the Board. The meeting was very crowded, the main attraction being the announcement that Mr. J. S. MILL was to take the chair. Mr. MILL said: "We all, I suppose, have our opinion as to whether education paid for by rates should be denominational, or should be in some way or other religious without being denominational; or should be purely secular, leaving religious teaching to the religious bodies. But whatever importance we justly attach to these differences of opinion, it is even more important that our representatives should have other qualifications than the opinion they profess on this point; that they should be persons who really desire and really understand education. We have got to determine, therefore, each for himself, by what criterion we are to judge who are they who desire education most, and understand it best. And we have not only to consider what kind of persons are fit to be entrusted with the control of education, but also what kind of persons are not fit. There is one proof of unfitness, the discovery of which deprives the candidate of any claim to our support. I would refuse my vote to any one, let him be who he may, who is afraid lest the poor should be too much educated; who thinks they are in danger of knowing more than is necessary for them, or more than is suitable to their condition in life. In education there is no such thing as too much. Every kind of knowledge is useful. Of course, we ought to begin with the most useful. But the most useful is that which most opens their minds and accustoms them to the use of their understandings. There are some who think that for working people the only instruction needed is technical instruction—teaching them the use of their hands. But the hands never work to the best effect unless the brains work too. Looking at the benefits of mental cultivation in their humblest side, the workman whose mind is trained as well as his hands is sure to be the most capable at his work. What is more, he is most capable of turning to other work if his accustomed occupation fails him. When another man goes upon the poor-rate he can maintain his independence. Intelligent Americans say that one of the reasons why there is so little pauperism in the United States is that the American workman, being educated, can turn his hand to anything. I would not vote for any one who thinks that nothing should be taught but reading, writing and arithmetic. Of what use is it to any one to have been taught to read if he never does read afterwards, or never anything that can be of the smallest use to him? One object ought to be that the children should leave school with their minds so informed that they will wish to read and be able to understand the best books in general literature and information. This is quite practicable. We need only go to America or Germany for the proof. The Scotch parochial schools did as much as this for two centuries and more. During that time the Scotch peasantry not only were taught to read, but loved to read and did read, and if they had not many books within their reach, they read all themore assiduously the best that they had, and the effect on their intelligence was such that the sons of Scotch laborers were to be found all over Europe filling up skilled employment. My next point is this. There will be elected, doubtless, by the different constituencies, many persons of strong religious convictions, whose interest in education has its principal charm in religious zeal. It would be very wrong to exclude such persons. Were they all rejected, the opinions of the constituencies would not be fairly represented. But this I do say, that no one is fit to take part in administering the act, who cares only for religious teaching, who looks upon secular instruction as a minor matter for which a small portion of attention is necessary. We must remember that the object for which the act was passed was the improvement and extension of elementary education, and, though some people may think, as I do not, that a certain amount of religious teaching belongs properly to elementary education, no one can suppose that the main object of the country and the Government in passing this act, was religious teaching as opposed to secular. One word more as to the kind of candidates we should not elect. Those are to be deeply distrusted who show themselves anxious only for more schools and not also for better. The mere multiplication of schools no better than most of those we have would be a very moderate advantage. What is the character given of the present schools by Bishop FRASER, of Manchester, who, having been an inspector of schools, knows what they are, and who also knows, by his own observation, the schools of the United States. He says that of our primary schools, one-third may be considered tolerable, one-third middling, and the remaining third positively bad. And in passing this terrible judgment he is not trying them by a high standard, but by the miserably low standard they profess—reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic. Even these the great majority of our existing schools do not teach, and few, indeed, are there which teach to any purpose anything more. I have said enough, perhaps, about the disqualification of candidates. Now, what about their qualifications? Well, we want people who know what ought to be done, and are zealous to do it; and the best evidence of this is action. We should ask all who offer themselves for our suffrages—what have you done for education? And we should be very much guided by their answers. There is no lack of persons in England, and even in London, who have done something considerable for education—some of them have done things really great and remarkable. Unhappily but few of them are candidates, but that, perhaps, is our own fault in not seeking for them. Let us ask all our candidates what they have got to show of this kind. And in estimating their claims let us again remember that services rendered in improving the teaching in schools ought to count for more than what is done merely to increase their number. We should also ask them for some proof that they are competent to judge of school-masters and school-mistresses. Let no one think that it is an easy thing to know good teaching from bad. It requires practical experience of teaching, and no ordinary knowledge of the human mind. The candidates should be asked what amount of study they have given to the art of teaching and to the reasons why one teacher succeeds and another fails. The account they are able to give of themselves in this particular will be a considerable guide to their qualifications for the School Board. There are one or two more things to be considered. It is of great importance that there should be a proportion of working men on the Board, and it is of the utmost importance that there should be a proportion of women. The working classes are those for whose children the schools are intended. They are those for whose wants and exigencies we have to provide. No one knows the circumstances and wants of the working classes so well as intelligent working people, and the participation of such persons will do more than anything else to give the working classes confidence in the School Board. Besides, there is no class which, taken as a class, is so much in earnest about popular education, so solicitous about its quantity and quality, and so free from any side purposes of promoting the interests of any sect or party by means of it. Working men are indispensable if the School Board is to be thoroughly efficient and popular. Women are still more necessary. In the first place, we have girls to educate as well as boys, and a national education for girls directed solely by men would indeed be an absurdity on the face of it. But moreover, women, as the principal domestic teachers, have more experience, and have acquired most practical ability, in the teaching, at least of children. Almost every mother of a family is a practiced teacher, and even beyond the family; for one man not a teacher by profession who has given much of his attention to teaching, or to the superintendence of teaching, there are many women who have done so. Were we not to elect any women, we should go completely counter to the spirit of the act. Parliament has shown what its opinion is by expressly making women eligible to the School Board. It will be most incomplete without them, and it is much to be regretted that so few women have yet offered themselves as candidates. One thing more. We need not think it indispensable that all we elect shall be residents in our own district. We are electing superintendents of education, not for ourselves alone, but for all London, and our great concern should be to obtain the fittest persons possible, whether they live in one quarter of the metropolis or another."

REVENUE REFORM.

Dinner of the Free-Trade League and Its Friends.

Distinguished Guests Present—Speeches by Wm Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, Horace White and Others.

The Free-trade League, and those who have linked hands with that organization, under the name of "Revenue Reformers," met in a social way at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, last evening, to congratulate each other on what they deem a substantial triumph achieved for their free-trade policy in the late election. A choice Delmonico dinner, and an abundance of wine, and other et ceteras, marked the event. About one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, among whom were representatives of the industrial, the commercial, and the intellectual wealth of the country.

R. B. MINTURN, Esq., presided. On his right sat the venerable journalist, W. C. BRYANT, of the *Evening Post*, and HORACE WHITE, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*; on his left, Rev. JOSHUA A. LEAVITT, of the *Independent*, and WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, of the St. Louis *Democrat*. Among the many other notabilities present were Congressmen Smith Ely, Jr., S. S. Cox and Dwight Townsend; Edward Schell, Richard Schell, Chas. H. Marshall, Mahlon Sands, George Cabot Ward, Howard Potter, Samuel Ward, E. L. Godkin, Rev. Dr. Prime, Anson G. Phelps, Thos. Holland and Simon Sterns.

SPEECH OF MR. MINTURN.

At the conclusion of the dinner the President, Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, inaugurated the speeches by a short preliminary address to the first toast of the evening. He said the exigencies of a national debt and the necessity of raising a large revenue had afforded a pretext for imposing on the country an oppressive protective tariff. To expose the fallacy of the monopolist's game is the mission of the Free-trade Labor League; to show that there are two thousand classes of articles now taxed, whereas there are twenty classes upon which it could be raised much easier by the Government. To call the attention properly to this subject it requires a lucid explanation. A deep consideration of the question is necessary. There is now a very real and heartfelt feeling of indignation against the robbery of the poorest class of the people under the lying pretext of protecting them. [Cheers.] Ah, gentlemen, our enthusiasm would be much stronger and more potent but for nists, who claim that there is no great, deep moral idea lying beneath this question. It is, the moneyed influence wielded by our antago-however, the same issue that underlaid the slavery issue—the question whether the rich can oppress the poor with impunity. Of those present there is scarcely one who has not given to the good cause a portion of his time, his talent and his money. At last we are beginning to see the fruits of our labor. The time has passed when our adversaries can claim that we represent impracticable ideas. It is a question that will soon divide parties and obliterate party lines. We see this already in the late elections, especially in the Western States. We must take a new political start on live issues. We shall soon have the best men of both parties united for the attainment of a common end. Immediate success cannot be hoped for, but we have got our work well in hand. The future is grand in promise, and we meet here to-night to congratulate ourselves and the country on what has already been accomplished, and to do honor to so many laborers in the cause who are here to-night. Among those there is no man who the American people more heartily respect and honor than WM. C. BRYANT, our Nestor in this war against privilege. I give you the toast of "Free Trade," and call on Mr. BRYANT to respond.

SPEECH OF MR. BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT said: Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: There is no need that I should enter into any eulogy of the cause for which the toast has been given. You all know it to be the cause of mankind; of the few as well as the many; of the producer as well as the consumer; of those who buy as well as those who sell. The cause is gaining strength, and is now on the road to speedy triumph. There was never a more certain prospect of its triumph than at present. The causes are various. Hitherto prejudice was arrayed against it. The old Whig Party, learned and honest as it was, earnestly espoused protection. And in those days men followed party irrespective of everything. But no man is now restricted by party from advocating the freedom of commercial intercourse. There was at that time men who gave the whole aid of their mighty eloquence for the benefit of mill-owners. HENRY CLAY exposed the protective policy, and gave it the name of the American system. WEBSTER followed the same course. But those days are passed away. A new generation is born that know not the doctrine of HENRY CLAY, and will not adopt his errors because they were his.

The speaker then referred at length to the evils of the protective system, and the damaging results that have resulted therefrom—the decay of American shipping and the enormous prices of the necessaries of life—and concluded as follows: He who framed the Universe peopled it with different people, framed for it different climates and products, and ordered its people to exchange products with each other. This is, in fact, nature's plan. And by the aid of the Free-trade League, we expect to obstruct, break down and utterly rout all who stand in the way.

SPEECH OF MR. MAHLON SANDS.

The next toast proposed was, "The Free-trade League of New-York and its sister associations," to which Mr. MAHLON SANDS responded. He opened by apologizing for the comparatively few young men connected with the League, by stating that until the reconstruction measures were settled it was impossible to make much headway in the cause. He gave a brief report of the working machinery of the League, and referred to the vast good it had already accomplished.

The next toast proposed was "The war against monopoly," which was eloquently responded to by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS. The greater part of his remarks were, however, personal, though interwoven with valuable statistical facts bearing on the free-trade subject. He alluded to the fact that THE NEW-YORK TIMES had charged him with being a Democrat, but avowed that all his sympathies were with the Republican Party, and that though opposed to monopolies, he was yet only partially a Free Trader.

"The Free-trade Victory in Missouri" was the next toast announced, and was eloquently responded to by Col. GROSVENOR, editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*. He said it was noteworthy that in Missouri every candidate of the proscription party, State or Congressional, was a protectionist; that every platform declared protection; that the one candidate for Governor whom the proscriptionists demanded regardless of the rupture of the party, and to whom they adhered even after he had declared for enfranchisement, was the only candidate known as a protectionist. Mr. GREELEY had long been crying aloud for amnesty and suffrage. When for the first time a State attempted to carry his own idea into practical effect, the same Mr. GREELEY denounced the movement with singular bitterness, because the candidate of the proscriptionists was "an avowed and defiant protectionist." There was method in his madness. Enfranchisement in Missouri gives ballots to thirty thousand white men, of whom not one in a hundred will ever vote for protection. The truth is that the little ring of protectionists who seek to kidnap the Republican Party and prostitute it to the uses of monopoly, believed they should be stronger as opponents of enfranchisement than as advocates of protection.

"The Free Trade Press of America" was then given and responded to by HORACE WHITE, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Numerous other toasts and speeches followed, and at a very late hour the company separated.

Riot in the Eighth Ward.

Patrolman STEVENS, of the Eighth Precinct, at a late hour last night, arrested one WILLIAM BURROWS, at the corner of Laurens and Grand streets, for being drunk and disorderly, and was taking him to the Station-house, when he was set upon by a large crowd of the friends of the prisoner, who attempted a rescue. Officer BURLEIGH going to the assistance of his associate, a severe fight ensued, during which the officers were assaulted with stones and other missiles, in reply to which they made a determined attack upon the crowd with their clubs, and finally succeeded in dispersing them. TIMOTHY CONROY, of No. 34 Laurens-street, was arrested as one of the leaders of the mob, and when got to the Station-house it was found that his arm was broken. He was attended by Police Surgeon FRELIGH, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

There is talk of and preparation for a citizens' movement in Boston to elect municipal officers. Mr. GASTON has not yet accepted the Democratic nomination for Mayor, and it is understood that he is waiting to see who is nominated for Aldermen before giving an answer.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE AFFAIR.

Bristles Rising—Effect of the European News—Attitude of the Diplomatic Body—The Tungchau Trouble—Remonstrance of Mr. Low—The American Missionaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1870.

Some of our foreign residents were a little startled the other day by a display of unusual activity among the military of this capital. Rusty guns, long sleeping in the storehouses, came to the front, posted themselves at the city gates or looked down suspiciously from the city ramparts. This looked like war; and when official proclamations were found posted along the road to the sea-board warning the farmers to get in their crops within ten days' time, to save them from being destroyed by forming troops, it seemed certain that the Chinese were not unwilling to try the issue of another conflict. But in the midst of these warlike preparations a telegram arrives from Europe:

"French Army defeated. Hundred thousand men and Emperor NAPOLEON surrendered, and sent prisoners to Prussia."

Never, since the announcement of LEE'S surrender and LINCOLN'S murder, have the Siberian wires conveyed a more pregnant message. Europeans of all nationalities were wild with anxiety to learn the causes and consequences of such a tremendous catastrophe, as sudden and terrible as if the Emperor, like his adventurous countrywoman, had been exploding fire-works in midair, and ignited his balloon. The Chinese took the intelligence more calmly. To them it was a sedative—a harbinger of peace. It informed them that no French Army, at least for the present, would make a descent on their coasts, and that there remained no ambitious Emperor to menace the integrity of their territory. This was enough for them. What do they care for the state of Europe.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Count DE ROCHECHOUART, Acting Minister of His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III., wisely resolved to anticipate his official dispatches, and ascertain the disposition of the Chinese authorities. He accordingly informed them that he was probably without a Sovereign, and that it would be for them to say whether they would still recognize him in his official capacity. They replied that they were perfectly satisfied to see in him the representative of France, and as it now appears they were more than satisfied. For taking advantage of the supposed weakness of M. DE ROCHECHOUART, they proposed to wind up the pending difficulties by the banishment of two officers, instead of the execution of there, as the Count had persistently demanded. This paltry satisfaction for an atrocious outrage, the Count did not at once reject. He was willing, in fact, to accept it, provided the Chinese would yield at the same time the long-contested question of direct interviews with their Imperial Master. Taking pains, in an indirect way, to sound them on this point, he found them utterly immovable. An audience without the usual prostrations was not to be thought of; the proposition could not for a moment be entertained, much less conveyed to the Imperial ear. Finding that without pressure, which he was not in a condition to exert, no concession was to be looked for, the Count informed the Mandarins that he would refer their proposition to his colleagues and abide by their decision. A week earlier the Mandarins would have been glad to have the Diplomatic Corps for umpires, and perhaps Count ROCHECHOUART would have been equally averse to submitting the question. But now—*tout est changé*. The Mandarins exclaim "what have the other Powers to do with questions which belong to us?"

ACTION OF THE NEUTRAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The Count, however, insists on a verdict, though the Mandarins are far from agreeing to abide by it, and a verdict is given. The Ministers of the five other Powers—neutrals they can hardly be called, for the pending questions are international and ecumenical in their bearings—held a meeting and drew up a joint note to the Chinese Government, of which the following is the substance, viz.:

"That the solution proposed by the Chinese Ministers is not satisfactory, as the punishment which they propose to inflict on the guilty Mandarins is neither adequate to the atrocity of their offense, nor sufficient as a guarantee for the future safety of foreigners resident in the Chinese Empire."

Here the matter rests for the present; but I have no doubt of the result. The united action of all our Ministers carries with it an immense moral weight, because it is known to be backed by an irresistible physical force. And pity it is that they do not act with more unanimity on all questions involving the real good of China, and the interests of Christian nations. The above fact, however, shows that there has not been any great divergency of views in this instance, and that those newspapers have been grievously in error which represent the French Minister as thwarted by the machinations of his colleagues. They, I believe without exception, have from the first been desirous that he should obtain the full measure of satisfaction which he saw fit to demand.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHINESE MINISTRY.

Within the week past your correspondent has had an interview with the Chinese Ministry, CHUNGHAN, the envoy designate for France, being present. Their Excellencies seemed in the best of spirits—serene and happy—relieved, by what to them has the aspect of a divine interposition, from an imminent peril. They were not perhaps aware that the danger is merely postponed, and that unless averted by their own upright and energetic action, it will yet come upon them as an avenging, possibly a destroying, Nemesis. They do not know that an Asiatic war is sometimes sought as a cover for an European defeat. Still, to their credit it must be said, they are not drawing back from anything which they were willing to do before the reported fall of the French Power. The envoy designate still expects to proceed to France, no matter who may be on the throne, or what the form of Government. "My mission," he said, "is rather to the French people than to their late Emperor. It's object is to satisfy the national mind, and testify the friendship of China," an enlightened sentiment which shows that he, at least, understands something of the comity of nations. The other Ministers chimed in with their everlasting platitudes on good faith and national honor. Some fine things were said, also, about "progress," a word which we don't much like to mention in connection with recent events in China. The fact is, however, that, notwithstanding indications of bitter hostility, China is making progress; and if these Ministers, who know the wants of their country so well, could have their own way, that progress would, I believe, be much more rapid than it now is. As a proof that they possess inquiring minds, I may mention that one of them asked what evidence we have that the earth revolves around the sun!

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

About a month ago the American missionaries (the only foreigners) resident at Tungchau, in Shantung, were compelled to fly for their lives. That station was the most prosperous in North China, more than a score of converts having been baptized recently in a single day. They had, as they supposed, lived down all opposition, and won the permanent good-will of the people, when the massacre of Tien-tsin took place, and the contagion spread to other localities. But no sooner had they left the city than the authorities, alarmed at the possible consequences, though they had failed to give them any protection, put out strong proclamations denouncing the disturbers of the peace, and bearing strong testimony to the character of the missionaries. That of the military commandant, a copy of which is now before me, says:

"The American missionaries have resided in Tungchau for many years, during which they have done nothing but preach the holy religion of Jesus day and night, and instruct people in the ways of virtue."

To this testimony of a native officer I may add a statement of Mr. ALUBASTER, British Consul at Swatow, which, from a man of his known experience and ability, is of unusual value now that missionaries are accused of being the authors of political troubles, instead of victims of troubles growing out of political causes. In a communication to his Government he says:

"So long as missionaries devote themselves to the preaching of the Gospel they must succeed, and the merchant, the traveler and [illegible] official will always find the way smooth before him when an honest missionary has gone before."

Our own Minister, Mr. LOW, has addressed the Chinese Government a very energetic dispatch in relation to the expulsion of the Tungchau missionaries, in which he took occasion to give the Mandarins some wholesome views touching the state of their country, and the character of their foreign policy. At latest advices two of the missionaries had returned to their post. Q.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Impressions of a Visitor—Feeling of the Southerners Toward Northerners—Conduct of the People Toward the Negroes—Business Prospects.

From a Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Nov. 11, 1870.

An opportunity, even though brief and incomplete, of directly observing the working of affairs in one of the Southern States at the period of election, has recently thrown considerable light on some questions to which I had given a good deal of time and thought, and a record of the impressions resulting may be interesting to others who have done the same thing. The questions which a Northern man most naturally asks of the South are three in number:

1. How are Northern men regarded, or, in other words, how are the Southerners coming to look at their compulsory retention of their relations to the Union?

2. How are the negroes regarded, *i. e.*, how do the people of the South feel concerning the revolution in their "social institution" which they went to war to save?

3. What is the business prospect in the South?—the latter question being the only one which the majority of Northerners are intimately concerned in, and of which the solution seems to them to solve all others.

My opportunities to answer these questions occurred in the course of a week, from Nov. 5 to 11, spent in Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, on business which brought me into direct contact with several members of the State Government and a number of the business and professional men of the place, including some prominent in each party.

FEELING TOWARD NORTHERN MEN.

First, as to the regard in which Northern men are held, I am strongly of the opinion that that depends entirely on the extent to which the community is brought into close relations with the North. Where business is at all energetic, it is with the North exclusively, directly or indirectly; and, where business opportunities have drawn Northern men and capital in considerable force to the South, the feeling toward them is one of good will, cordial and positive, in direct proportion to the interest involved. In purely business circles, Northern men will find Southern men willing and anxious to deal with them, and to afford them all the chances of making money which they think will be probably reciprocated. There remains in social circles a little coldness and stiffness, which is of importance only when importance is given it by the new-comers; if ignored, it dies out. Everywhere else, though the South does not yet love the North by any means, it is perfectly ready to make money by intercourse, if that can be, and to do all that is necessary to that end. But where this end is apparently not very feasible, where population is scattered, occupation monotonous, business relations remote and Northerners infrequent, the hate of an old enemy, the jealousy of new competitors, and the native lawlessness of the Southern temper, combine to produce acts of violence, which, however rare, are, nevertheless, really unhealthy signs. They must be made impossible before the South can hope to prosper, and the majority of Southerners feel this to be the fact.

THE SOUTH TOWARD THE NEGRO.

As to the conduct of the South toward the negroes it is unquestionably steadily improving. Not one man in a hundred would have slavery back if it could be got. But they regard the black voter with a curious mixture of well-founded distrust, ancient and bitter prejudice and tangible respect. Thoughtful men fear, with reason, the political consequences of suffrage in the hands of a class notoriously ignorant not only of public but even of private affairs. Rash and jealous men treat the negro with scorn and anger, exaggerate his faults, deny him any virtue, and feel and express a bitter resolution to "teach him his place." The politicians of both parties court him, feed him with lies and sophistries, ply him with liquor, and in various ways and degrees fool, cheat, or, by hard lessons of experience, instruct him. On this point it is impossible to avoid the inference that the negro is treated best where population is thickest, and intercourse with the North most intimate and profitable.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

The business prospects of the South are slowly improving. It is true that communication is very imperfect, agriculture slow and clumsy, trade uncertain and expensively conducted, and property comparatively unproductive. The contrast in these regards, to the state of things in the North, is very remarkable by one noting it for the first time. The dilatoriness of the railroad trains, the scant and poor stock of slaves in the interior, the mule teams awkward in equipment and extravagant in number, the wretched look of poverty in the houses, the want of fences on the farms, and the immensity of swamps, morasses and weeds generally, with the astonishing proportion of idle men, black and white, and especially the latter, and the slow, lazy movements of the average people encountered on the streets, all strike the Northerner with an emphasis for which their novelty is largely responsible. A little observation suffices, however, to show that a great advance is made in these regards from the state of things *ante-bellum*. Though in many details the Southerners are impoverished, have less money to spend, and have less improvements in their property, in one regard their chances of prosperity are many fold increased, and that is in the knowledge they have acquired that henceforth money must be earned if it is to be had at all. That credit must be based on tangible security, business energy and tried probity; that labor has both rights and powers in the shaping of business affairs; that there is no longer to be a monopoly by the South of any one or more sources of wealth in the country, and that, as they are brought down to an exact equality with all other seekers for money, so they must win by the same courage, industry and self-control;—these are facts which the Southern whites have learned painfully so far, but are learning thoroughly. And this year, with the cotton crop very large, and yet not paying the expense of cultivating it, many a tightly-pinched planter is asking himself seriously and sincerely questions, which, if fairly considered, will in due time be answered to the immense advantage of all concerned—such as, what can be raised as well as cotton to be a stand-by when that proves a failure or sells too low? What can cheapen the process of raising all our crops? How can labor be made more interested, honest, stable and efficient? And finally, what prevents the ingress, sufficiently rapid and extensive, of capital and labor from elsewhere into this region that so sorely needs them, and would so richly repay them? E. C.

A Shocking Case—Two Drunken Men Burned to Death in a Shanty.

From the Bridgeport Standard, Nov. 26.

On Thursday night, two men got on board Conductor A. S. BEERS' train at Ansonia, with tickets for Plymouth. Between there and Waterbury they were quite noisy, and got into considerable of a scuffle when the train neared the station. Arriving there, a policeman entered the car and managed to quiet them, so that when the train started again they also continued their trip. When the train reached Reynolds' Bridge, a little this side of Plymouth, they got off, and that was the last the conductor saw of them, that night. Just below Reynolds' Bridge is a long covered bridge called Jericho Bridge, and on this side of the latter stands a shanty erected by Mr. DANIEL CARTER as a protection and place of lodging for himself, while attending to the burning of charcoal, which he has carried on at that place. Early yesterday morning, some of Mr. CARTER'S family saw smoke ascending from where the shanty stood, and Mr. CARTER immediately repaired thither to find the building in ruins, the fire and smoke not yet being entirely out. He examined the place, and from among the smoldering heap of ruins dragged the blackened corpses of the two men, so completely disfigured as to be unrecognizable, except by portions of their unconsumed clothing and some articles [illegible] about their persons. Their arms were burnt off nearly to their bodies, the lower extremities of their limbs were [illegible] and their heads almost or quite wholly devoured by the fire. Their names were FRANK CANFIELD and E. QUINN. When Conductor BEERS arrived with the train at Plymouth yesterday, it was then ascertained that the unfortunate victims—whose terrible end should serve as a warning to others to let the cup alone—were the two passengers that entered the cars at Ansonia the previous night. The presumption is that after leaving the cars at Reynolds' Bridge they walked back, crossing Jericho Bridge, the whole distance being about one mile and a half, and, seeking shelter for the night in the old shanty, kindled a fire of charcoal, (there was a bushel or two in the building,) and lay down to sleep. The fumes and gas of the burning coal probably stifled them to a degree that rendered them insensible, and when the fire spread to the building and destroyed it, they too were burned before recovering from their insensible condition.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Governor ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina, it is said, would like to be United States Senator. He thinks his admission to a seat not impossible.

It is announced that Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has never entertained a thought of contesting the election of Mr. FORKER to Congress.

Republican officials in San Francisco complain that they have been assessed without competent authority, to defray the expenses of the recent campaign in Nevada.

The official announcement of the vote for Congressman in the First District of New-Jersey gives Mr. HAZELTON 2,033 majority, he having received 14,502 votes to 12,469 for Mr. LEE, the Democratic candidate.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* asks Congress to remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, and thinks that "surely the time has fully come for this measure of peace."

Fourteen vacancies in the Legislature of Mississippi are to be filled by a special election to be held on the 20th of December. They include three seats in the State Senate, one being that vacated by United States Senator REVELS.

Some of the Democratic papers in Illinois are lamenting that the Democrats and Conservative Republicans in the Legislature of that State manifest no inclination to elect Ex-Secretary O. H. BROWNING to the United States Senate.

Mr. A. J. RANSIER, a member of the South Carolina State Board of Canvassers, has published a long letter justifying the action of the Board in giving the certificate of election to Congress from the Second District to ROBERT C. DE LARGE.

Kentucky has in its Legislature a Bright, a Blue, and a Bunch, a Hindman and a Holeman, a Lowe and a Lyttle, a Wolfe and a Fox, a Quick and a Payne, a Glass and Combs, a Diamond and a Silvertooth, a Duke and a Pope, and a Riddle to explain when an explanation is needed.

Proof of bribery in the election is sufficient, in the view of the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, to authorize Congress to refuse a seat to a member, and the *Journal* calls upon the Republican Party to crush out election frauds, even though the rascals be found among the pretended members of the party.

Politicians in Maine have already mapped out new Congressional districts in that State, anticipating that they will lose one member by the new apportionment. The population of these proposed districts ranges from 154,247 to 161,157. At present the difference in population between the First and Second Districts is over 35,000.

Senator TRUMBULL'S bill for the reform of the Civil Service is not thorough enough to be entirely satisfactory to the Chicago *Post*, which thinks that as long as appointments are to be made by the vicious test of partisan service, the President cannot do better than to have members of Congress voluntarily counsel and consult with him as to local obligations.

The temperance people of New-Jersey are making arrangements for an organized, determined and powerful effort, to be made the coming Winter, to induce the Legislature to pass a law permitting the several townships throughout the State to regulate for themselves the number of licenses granted for hotels and other drinking places.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Republican* asks that the Republicans of the South be recognized by the Administration, and suggests that the appointment of Judge J. S. MORRIS, at present Attorney-General of that State, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury would be exceedingly well received throughout the Southern portion of the country.

New aspirants for leadership in the Democratic Party are springing up, some of them in unexpected localities. The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks Virginia is once more in position to demand and to take her proper political position, and it insists that its people mean to support the National Democratic Party, and that they are "entitled" to lead that party and influence its action.

The idea that the South should, for the sake of peace, accept the situation, regarding what has been done since the war as accomplished facts, is scouted by the Lexington (Ky.) *Press*, which contends that the sole measure of reconstruction legislation, that owed its existence to the wager of battle, is the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and that all subsequent amendments or legislation based upon the action of the Southern States, are illegal, revolutionary and void.

The Hartford *Post* has been considering some of the Democratic family quarrels, and has come to this conclusion: "The dead issue question begins, on the whole, to be quite lively. The *World* proposes to bury them and run Gov. HOFFMAN at the head of the funeral. The *Lever* proposes to stop the procession, dismiss the hearse, 'wake dead issues to life,' nominate Gov. ENGLISH, and elect him on the ground that he is a State rights man and spurns the negro vote. It makes little difference which party captures the procession. It is none of our funeral."

Disputes respecting the views of Judge LYON, the late Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Wisconsin, have been settled by the publication of a letter written by him on the morning of the election. In that letter he said that he stood squarely upon the resolution adopted by the Convention which nominated him, which resolution assumed that for many years to come we must raise a very large amount of revenue by means of duties on imports, and that a sound public policy requires that those duties should be so adjusted as to afford reasonable and adequate protection to our own industry.

The votes for Congressmen in Kentucky are officially reported, with the exception of two counties in the Ninth District, which will increase the Democratic majority about 100. The results are as follows:

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem. maj.	Dem. maj. in 1868.
First	2,982	7,930	4,948	11,877
Second	5,490	8,204	2,714	9,248
Third	5,657	7,314	1,657	7,167
Fourth	3,831	9,314	5,483	11,355
Fifth	5,426	10,599	5,173	13,593
Sixth	4,578	9,213	4,635	7,945
Seventh	10,916	14,312	3,396	10,646
Eighth	12,208	12,226	18	462
Ninth, partial	6,399	9,263	2,864	3,858
Total	56,728	87,615	30,887	76,151

The vote of Illinois for State officers, as officially declared is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Treasurer	168,579	144,923	23,656
Supt. Public Instruction	166,859	144,889	22,970
Penitentiary Commissioner	169,685	141,096	28,589

The nominees of the third party received votes ranging from 3,289 to 3,820. The complete official vote for Congressmen is given as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Maj.
At Large	168,501	145,191	2,908	23,310 R.
First	20,342	....	15,025	5,317 R.
Second	8,396	3,049	6,716	5,347 R.
Third	11,718	6,209	....	5,509 R.
Fourth	12,023	11,982	....	41 R.
Fifth	9,963	11,279	868	1,316 D.
Sixth	10,341	7,712	....	2,629 R.
Seventh	14,089	13,418	....	671 R.
Eighth	12,448	13,702	....	1,254 D.
Ninth	10,297	12,693	....	2,396 D.
Tenth	12,028	13,963	....	1,935 D.
Eleventh	11,444	15,771	....	4,327 D.
Twelfth	10,903	10,126	....	777 R.
Thirteenth	12,366	13,949	....	1,583 D.

Gen. BUTLER'S idea that a foreign war would reunite the South and the North is not indorsed by the Southern Press. The Charleston *News* thinks the Southern people have had enough of fighting for the present, and it characterizes the idea that our Southern brethren [illegible] to do battle against a foreign foe from a sentimental love for the old flag as a wild one, founded upon a thorough misconception of their temper and spirit. The Richmond *Whig* also says the Southern people have no desire for any war, and the Petersburg *Index* is positively certain that nothing can be further from the wish or intention of that section than to fight under any flag, however starry, or in any cause whatsoever.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Evanston, Ill., rioters have been on trial during the past few days.

The death of Ex-Mayor MCDANIEL, of Lynchburg, Va., has been announced. He had attained his eighty-fifth year.

Capt. JOHN STEWART, of Alabama, is reported to have discovered an abundance of petroleum on his own farm, within a few miles of Decatur, on the line of the South and North Railroad.

ISAIAH SANDERSON, a mule-spinner, who refused to join in the late strike at Fall River, was recently presented with a cottage-house and lot by the treasurer of the Durfee Mill, as a reward for his fidelity.

Mrs. ABIGAIL ANDREWS, mother of the United States Minister to Sweden, died on the 22d inst., at Hillsborough, Upper Village, N. H. The mother of the deceased lady died a few years ago at the advanced age of one hundred years.

LEWIS TRAVERS, a negro murderer, died at the Griffin, Ga., Jail, last week, from the effects of a wound received at the time of his arrest. He had twice shot the arresting officer before he was fired upon.

C. M. DEWEES, a station agent at Bradford, Ind., on the Lafayette and Cincinnati Railroad, was so much excited by the approach of a Southern-bound express train, a few days since, that he placed a revolver to his head and blew a portion of the skull off.

A man named FINN was recently confined at the Louisville, Ky., Police Station, at his own request, in order to protect him from the malice of the "ghosts of dead friends, who had been pursuing him from place to place for some time past."

A practical farmer of Kentucky states that he has not experienced such a scarcity of mule stock in that city during a period of thirty years. He looks upon this state of affairs as a calamity, and asks for a recuperation of the stock.

A young lady was recently left waiting four hours for her intended bridegroom at an Indiana church. At length the announcement came that the courage of the young fellow had given out at the last moment and that he had blown his brains out.

A fascinating Ex-Colonel of volunteers was arrested in Kentucky last week by a Sheriff's officer just as he was about to lead to the altar a rich widow, who had been induced to believe that he was the owner of immense estates in New-York and Missouri.

Santa Clara County, California, has $11,940,967 invested in farms, $449,604 in farm implements, and $1,785,871 in domestic animals. The sum annually paid for labor is $979,264, and the gross annual value of agricultural products $2,546,715. The total male population of the county over fifteen years of age is 9,550.

A new excavating machine is at present in operation on the Auburn branch of the Midland Railroad, below De Ruyter. It is capable of doing the work of 150 men, and can move about two cubic yards of earth per minute. The shovel consists of an iron scraper and box, attached to a derrick, and can easily be managed by one man.

The reason why the interior villages of Pennsylvania look so comfortless and dreary has been discovered by the Pittsburg *Chronicle*. It seems that the inhabitants persistently ignore the use of paint and whitewash, and have no ambition to make the houses bright and cheerful like those to be found in the villages of this State and Ohio.

The Swedish laborers in the South promise to be much more valuable to planters than either the Mongolian or African. A number of them recently introduced by a planter at Monticello, Fla., on the first day picked from 65 to 80 pounds of cotton in a field that had been gone over three times, and the second day from 150 to 175 pounds.

An old man, about seventy years, who had once been the possessor of considerable wealth, was recently seen wandering about the streets of Detroit, Mich., in quest of food and shelter. He had invested all his money in an estate with his son, on condition that the latter should support him until his death. The son having died suddenly, the property was claimed on behalf of his widow and children, and the poor old man driven forth to seek a home where best he might.

A wonderful surgical operation was performed a short time since at Canton, Ill. A girl whose face had been almost completely eaten away by an ulceration was about to commit suicide, when she was taken in hand by a doctor, the progress of the disease arrested, and a piece of flesh taken from the body and successfully transplanted to the face. Teeth were supplied by a dentist, and now the girl has so far recovered that she might pass in society without having any deformity noticed.

Tweed and Sweeny.

The following portraits of TWEED and SWEENY are drawn by the New-York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*. It will be seen that they closely resemble the pictures of the same men presented to the public by Mr. TWEED'S paper, the New-York *World*, last Spring:

"SWEENY was once appointed District-Attorney, but it is said he went to Europe rather than perform the duties of the position, and only appeared once in Court during his whole term of office. His personal appearance is peculiar. He is of moderate height, rather thick-set, with very dark complexion and hair, a low forehead, moustache, and coarse features, with an ugly look about the eyes. He has anything but the appearance of a gentleman, but seems secretive, reticent and vindictive. This last is a leading trait in his character, and he shows a bull-dog pertinacity in the relentless way with which he carries out his plans, particularly in personal contests with his opponents. He reminds one of the Yorkshireman who carried a stone for ten years in his pocket, turned it and carried it ten years longer, and then threw it at his enemy; and he is a good hater by all accounts. SWEENY is a devoted Roman Catholic, regularly attending the Church of St. Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, and this is a great source of his political strength. Like TWEED and HALL, he has a high sense of honor in respect to keeping his word, and is very scrupulous in all small money transactions.

SWEENY'S great forte is that of a political schemer. He stands toward his associates in the same relation that GOULD does toward JAMES FISK, Jr., and in fact the resemblance between the two partnerships is striking. TWEED and FISK are bold, out-spoken rogues, whose very audacity almost makes one admire them. TWEED does not hesitate to avow his dishonest traits, and will say openly, 'If there's any stealing to take place I must have a share of the swag.' In the same way the presiding genius of Opera Bouffe and Erie, when MAX MARETZEK suggested that the dramatic critics of the New-York Press should be invited to a private performance by SILLY and MONTALAND, the new French actresses, replied in forcible, if not elegant language, as since reported by MARETZEK, "Oh, hell! I don't want any of them suckers in my place. You take a couple of hundred dollars and you can make it all right with the whole of them." GOULD and SWEENY, however, are more reticent, and illustrate the coarse old country saying, "It is the still sow that drinks the swill." SWEENY even tried the modest artifice of giving up a certain amount of spoils in order to secure the rest. Thus, with Christian-like moderation and self-sacrifice, he accepts an annual stipend of $62,522 from the State, two-thirds of which was for the laborious duty of signing his name twice to the checks of the City's share of the State taxes, but paid over to the City, to balance this amount, the surplus profits from the interest on the deposits of the City money, which his supporters claim is a highly honorable action, and they have made use of it as a blind to the public, though the fallacy of the claim is evident. SWEENY never gets in the way of other men's advancement, and so does not create rivalry in his associates, but he makes use of everybody as a catspaw for his own benefit, and has his factotums, like ALECK FREAR and W. H. HICHMAN, to do his dirty work in the Legislature and other places. His position is far from secure, and is anything but a bed of roses, and he is liable to be overthrown at any time, in case a really powerful opposition should be begun to his authority.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, who is popularly known as "Boss T[illegible]" or "Big Six," from [illegible] of engine company No. 6, is of Scotch descent, but is a native of New-York, and has a strong patriotic feeling for his native City, which [illegible] oddly expressed by stealing all that he can get from her treasury. His father was a chairmaker, and TWEED succeeded to his business, but losing his capital by some catastrophe he adopted politics as a profession. Most persons on reading this would have a vague notion that, to become a professional politician, one must study the science of representative government, finance, political economy, and other abstruse subjects, such as are dealt with in the works of MILL, BENTHAM and ADAM SMITH; but not so with TWEED, who simply joined a fire company, and in time made himself, by his personal talents and great energy of character, its head. This was his first step on the ladder of political advancement, and opened the way to other successes. TWEED became a ward politician, and filled numerous offices, with constant increase of wealth and power, as well as of that minute knowledge of men and local affairs which is indispensable to a great political demagogue. He received no education in early life, except that given in our common schools, which, however, was all that SCHUYLER COLFAX had; but he has since taken some pains to cultivate himself. He studied law, and has a fine law library. He has a good deal of general information, and can talk well on many subjects, even upon art, of which he is very fond; and he buys a good many pictures, but only those by American artists. He is said to be very benevolent, and liberal toward his friends, though uncompromising toward his enemies. His success in politics has been largely due to his keen insight into human nature, and his domineering way of riding rough-shod over all opposition. He is thoroughly unscrupulous in politics, and makes no pretense of being otherwise. "The tools to those who can use them," and "to the victor belongs the spoils," are his mottoes, and express his rule of life. He is immensely rich, having property to the value of from five to ten millions, including a gorgeous house in town, a sumptuous country-seat at Greenwich, Conn., a set of stables fitted up like a palace, beside real estate of unlimited value. He is a man of vast executive talent and great dispatch, as will be seen from the following list of offices which he fills or controls: Deputy Street Commissioner, State Senator, President of the Americus Club, Chairman of the new Court-house Committee and of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, Grand Sachem of Tammany, Acting Receivre of the Guardian Savings Bank, Director of the Erie Railroad, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the East River Bridge Corporation, Director of the North National Bank, Member of the Democratic State Central Committee and part owner of the New-York Printing Company (where all the City printing is done,) beside being referee in a number of important law cases, and sharer in a dozen fat contracts for laying new pavements, and other schemes. TWEED has two peculiarities which are rather inconsistent with his general character. Though ordinarily very determined and courageous, he is a great coward on the water, and dislikes yachting parties and similar amusements exceedingly. He is also very susceptible to the influence of women, and can be wheedled by them into doing many things he would not otherwise undertake. It is Samson and Delilah over again, except that the women in TWEED'S case are his relatives, and not improper characters.

A Court Official Suing for a Divorce—Singular Recriminations.

The case of FREDERICK W. FORD against MARY ELLEN FORD was up before Judge SPENCER in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, on a motion for alimony by defendant. The action is brought by the husband to obtain a divorce against the wife on the ground of adultery. In his complaint, he alleges that his wife committed adultery with divers persons named, at various times during the years 1869-70. The wife, in her answer denies each and every allegation in the complaint, and further alleges that if any adultery was ever committed by her, it was done at the special instance and request of plaintiff; that in April, 1870, plaintiff pleaded great poverty to her, and that a friend of his, keeping a saloon known as the "Broadway Garden," had at his (plaintiff's) request consented to employ defendant as a waitress, and at her husband's earnest solicitation she went there; that almost every evening plaintiff accompanied the defendant to the saloon, and at midnight or early in the morning called to take her home; that his general greeting on the latter occasions was, "How much money have you made to-night," and on several occasions when she had not enough money to satisfy him, she was assaulted and beaten by him, and her hair and clothes torn.

In opposition to the motion for alimony, the plaintiff's affidavit was read, setting forth that he earned only $75 per month; that out of that he had to support his mother and sister; that he never advised her to go to the Broadway saloon, but on the contrary she went there voluntarily and afterward went to another saloon called the Orient, she saying that she preferred to earn money there rather than live with him. He also produced a letter purporting to have been written by the wife, making an assignation with a man named WINTHROP, from Philadelphia, and asserted that he never took her money or abused her. Counsel for the wife, SAMUEL HERSH, denied the authenticity of this letter, and commented very severely on the fact of the plaintiff's living with defendant while she was earning money in a concert-saloon, which he appropriated to his own use. He asked for no counsel fee in the case, but only for a proper amount of alimony.

Plaintiff's counsel, DAVID MCADAM, claimed that the general denial contained in the answer did not constitute a denial of the charge of adultery, when taken in connection with the other allegations therein contained, and that without a denial of the adultery on oath, the Court would not grant the defendant alimony.

The plaintiff is Deputy Clerk of the first District Civil Court. The defendant is a young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, and was accompanied in Court by a little boy about five years of age. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

An Interesting Suit—Capt. Rynders and the Late Wm. E. Burton.

In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, before Judges ROBINSON, LARREMORE and JOSEPH F. DAY, the case of PHEBE S. RYNDERS against JOHN J. CRANE and CECELIA BURTON, was argued. The plaintiff in this case is the wife of Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, and the defendants the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of the late WM. E. BURTON. On May 1, 1859, Mr. BURTON made two promissory notes of that date for $2,000 each, payable respectively at twenty-four and forty-eight months, to the order of the plaintiff. After Mr. BURTON'S death, the first note having fallen due, and payment being refused, action was brought to recover the amount. The defense set up was that ISAIAH RYNDERS was the real party in interest, no legal transfer having been made to his wife, the plaintiff; that the notes were given to Capt. RYNDERS for the sole consideration of certain services, promised to have been rendered by him as BURTON'S agent, in causing the United States to enter into a lease and contract for the use and privilege of buying his Chambers-street property, which services were never rendered; and, that if such services were rendered, they constituted an unlawful consideration for the making and transfer of the notes by BURTON, and the notes, therefore, were illegal and void. The cause was tried before Chief Judge DALY and a jury, and a verdict rendered in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest. On the trial, the defendants read in evidence the deposition of the plaintiff herself, by which it appears that Capt. RYNDERS had expended a considerable portion of her patrimony, which was about $4,000; that, on the death of BURTON, RYNDERS told her she would have to sue the notes; that when she first saw the notes they were in her house, in her bureau drawer, where she kept her own clothing, she having put them in the drawer herself, where they remained for two or three days, and were then taken by Mr. RYNDERS to the Marshal's office, where they remained till he left that office; and she then put her name on the back of them, at the request of Mr. RYNDERS, who said he would have to sue them. It was further proved for plaintiff by JOSEPH THOMPSON, that BURTON was indebted to Capt. RYNDERS for money loaned, and that he (BURTON) stated that he had given these notes to RYNDERS in favor of his wife in settlement of nearly $4,000 worth of due bills for borrowed money with interest. From this verdict the defendants appeal, the chief point being in relation to Mrs. RYNDERS' ownership of the notes and her right to sue; and in regard to the consideration for the notes. The cause was argued on the appeal by Mr. ROBINSON, of CRAM & ROBINSON, on behalf of the defendants, and by LUTHER R. MARSH, of MARSH, COE & WALLIS, on behalf of plaintiff and respondent, both submitting elaborate points. The Court reserved its decision.

The Hutzel Will Case—Argument Before the Surrogate Yesterday.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, was occupied during the entire day, yesterday, in listening to the argument of the respective counsel in the matter of the contested will of WM. HUTZEL, deceased. This case has already consumed much time, about forty hearings having been had. The testimony adduced from time to time has already been published in detail in the TIMES. The will is contested by the widow of the deceased, on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence, and the amount of property involved is considerable. The case was ably reviewed yesterday, Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON presenting the views of the proponents of the instrument, and A. R. DIET, Esq., appearing for the contestants. Mr. STOUGHTON spoke for over three hours, and the opposing counsel nearly as long. The case was heard in the Surrogate's private office, and the audience, owing to the want of space, was limited to the parties in interest. At the conclusion of the argument, Judge HUTCHINGS took the papers, announcing that his decision would be rendered in a few days, time being required to prepare an opinion.

APPOINTED AT LAST.

The New Police Commissioner—Thomas J. Barr the Lucky Individual—Letter from the Mayor.

A long struggle is over. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are appointed to office by the Mayor. Let COMAN, ROCHE, DOWLING and SHANDLEY (and all his Legion) hide their diminished heads. THOMAS J. BARR is appointed Police Commissioner. Mayor HALL has softly broken the overwhelming intelligence to him in the following language:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1870.

My Dear Barr:

When I was a young Assistant District-Attorney, and you were an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, (and thereby an Associate Justice of the two Courts of Sessions and of Oyer and Terminer, in which I practiced,) a friendship sprung up between us which I am pleased to remember has continued ever since. In those twenty years ago you and I, in connection with our mutual friends BRENNAN and DOWLING, had a hand in rescuing the Sixth Ward from threatened disastrous results in Police affairs that seemed imminent from certain reckless irregularities of a Police Captain. At that time I had occasion to recognize the just union there was of your experience as an Assistant and an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and of executive capacity and familiarity with Police discipline. Then, too, the Aldermen selected as well as supervised the Police force in their respective Wards. Subsequently you became a State Senator, a member of Congress, and during the civil war an officer by appointment from the War Department. In all these varied trusts you obtained experience of and practical information concerning all Metropolitan matters. You were also born and bred a New-Yorker, and learned to know thoroughly our citizens, to feel a just pride in our municipal welfare, and to realize the exigencies of life and society which require Police regulation. These and many other auxiliary qualities eminently adapt you to fulfill the duties and discharge the responsibilities of Police Commissioner. Last Spring I had determined to appoint you, if Mr. BRENNAN (as then seemed possible) had declined reappointment. The fact of your removal in late years from participation in political details places you in a more impartial attitude with reference to the delicate duties of the office. I confess I have been embarrassed by the applications and pressure made in behalf of active and valuable members of the party, each of whom it would have gratified me to have nominated, except that I felt controlled by my settled impressions of your fitness for the position; and in respect to one candidate, I could not, in justice to the due administration of criminal justice, remove him from the Court in which he seems to be a necessity. Whatever temporary disappointments may be felt in other quarters, I am confident experience will demonstrate, even to the gentlemen who have competed for the appointment, the wisdom of the selection; and that in the administration of your responsible duties—together with your associates—you will never represent partial or special interests; and that this nomination herewith tendered will evidence a regard for the best welfare of this department, in whose practical duties you so long ago acquired valuable knowledge.

Very sincerely, your friend,

A. OAKEY HALL.

Mr. BARR was sworn in yesterday, and will take his seat on the 1st. It is understood that the Mayor's difficulty in making the appointment lay in reconciling the interests of Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY. Mr. SWEENY desired to have his uncle, THOMAS J. BARR, appointed, while Mr. TWEED favored Mr. WALTER ROCHE or Mr. THOMAS COMAN. The position is considered to be a very desirable one, not so much for its pecuniary emolument as the power it gives the holder of serving his friends, and thus making political capital. It is also looked upon as desirable, from the fact that it permits the incumbent to do as much or as little work as he pleases. If of an easy turn of mind, he has only to sit still, draw his salary, and let his colleagues do the work, while, if he desires to bring himself prominently before the public, he can do so by advocating important changes and reforms in the rules and regulations applicable to the Police force. For these and other reasons, the position of Police Commissioner is one most eagerly sought after by politicians.

M. E. Preachers' Meeting—Essay on the New Birth.

The Preachers' Association was entertained, yesterday, by an essay on the New Birth, read by Rev. Dr. CATTELLE. The pivot thought of the essayist was that there is naturally in man dormant religious powers, which by regeneration are awakened and developed into a new birth and a new life by the influences of the Holy Ghost, just as in the analogies of nature the sun develops the dormant vitalities of the earth, and causes the varied forms of life to spring into being.

The essay being open to discussion, afterward was taken up by Revs. L. S. WEED, J. E. SEARLES, and Dr. CURRY, and sharply dissected. These reviewers considered the subject matter of the essay and its treatment excellent doctrine for the school of thought represented by THEODORE PARKER, Dr. BELLOWS, and such men, but it was wholly inconsistent with Methodist theology and with the experience of Christian men. In the assumption of premises and the deduction of results therefrom, Dr. CURRY, who claimed to be somewhat of a theological anatomist, greatly admired the essay, but in his opinion it was opposite to the facts of history and Christian experience. There are but two methods by which regeneration can be produced—the natural and the supernatural. There is no denial that mankind everywhere are more or less religious, but that they can develop into Christian men and women by bringing outside influences to bear upon any dormant religious powers that they possess, is wholly impossible. The Holy Ghost must re-create and implant in the human soul powers and faculties which are not there beforehand. The development theory practically denies the doctrine of human depravity, and does away with the atonement. And could the essay have been reported in full in the papers of the City, he (CURRY) had no doubt it would be admired and applauded by the class of men who call themselves Liberal Christians, and who would rejoice at this example of the growth of liberal thought in the Methodist Church.

The Committee on Topics reported a few subjects for future discussion, such as the propriety of ministers as such taking part in political matters, and as to the wisdom of the M. E. Church in maintaining official papers. Rev. Dr. PECK addressed the meeting in regard to the university about to be established in Syracuse, after which the meeting adjourned.

Stock-Brokers' Fees—Amendment to the Constitution of the Stock Exchange.

A vote is now being taken among the members of the Stock Exchange upon the question of approval of the subjoined amendment to the Constitution of the Exchange, and up to yesterday afternoon the affirmative responses were so numerous as to indicate that a large majority would be found in favor of the amendment. The necessity for this action has arisen from the fact that a large number of brokers doing business on the street have fallen into the practice of charging very much less than one-eighth of one per cent. brokerage, thus cutting down the legitimate fees. When transacting business for one another the brokers would frequently charge nothing, in this way upsetting all the usages of the Exchange. Of late banking-houses have agreed to buy and sell stocks for their correspondents in the country without any charge, looking for their remuneration to the interest on the money left in their hands; and in turn these correspondents would be enabled to cut under the regular rates with their customers. The banks have employed street-brokers to do their business, giving them favors for the free accommodation. In order to break these practices up, the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have presented, for adoption, the following substitute for article 21 of the Constitution:

The lowest rate of commission on all transactions made for persons not members of the New-York Stock Exchange, shall be one-eighth of one per cent. on the par value of all securities bought or sold. Members may halve this commission with banks, bankers, stock and exchange brokers.

SECTION A. The lowest rate of commission on all transactions made for members of the New-York Stock Exchange, shall be $2 per hundred full shares when the principal is given up, and $3 per hundred full shares when the principal is not given up.

SEC. B. The penalty for violation of any portion of this article shall be absolute expulsion, on conviction; the membership of the person expelled shall be forfeited to the New-York Stock Exchange, and a sum of money not less than $1,500, nor more than $2,500, shall be paid to the informant causing his conviction.

SEC. C. The violation of any portion of this article by any firms or corporations not members of the New-York Stock Exchange, shall be regarded and punished as a violation on the part of the member or members of the New-York Stock Exchange who may represent them at the Board.

SEC. D. The purchase and sale of Gold and United States Government securities, only, shall be exceptions to this article.

Criminal Business Before Judge Woodruff.

Judge WOODRUFF sat in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, for the purpose of disposing of cases on the criminal calendar. WM. GILBERT was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with having in his possession counterfeit bonds with intent to negotiate them.

PATRICK C. SMITH, a secret service detective, testified that he arrested GILBERT on a Williamsburg ferry-boat; found two altered $1,000 and two altered $500 United States Treasury bonds on his person, and that GILBERT wanted him to settle the matter, but he refused, and took him before Col. WHITLEY.

Col. WHITLEY testified that GILBERT told him he did not want to negotiate the bonds, but only wanted to deposit them to borrow money on them.

CHARLES L. FRANCIS, a lawyer, of Williamsburg, testified that he had been employed by GILBERT to fill up the bonds, and had immediately given information against him which led to his arrest.

The prisoner was convicted, and was then remanded.

CHARLES PARDOE, CHARLES MEREDITH, SAMUEL DUNCAN and FREDERICK ALLEE, the sailors charged with firing the ship *Robert Edwards*, in mid ocean, pleaded not guilty, and were remanded.

JOSEPH CISCO, JAMES WILSON, *et al.*, arrested for advertising to sell bad money, &c., pleaded not guilty on the indictment and were remanded. It is proposed to try the cases of WILLIAM GURNEY, the notorious counterfeiter, and of OSCAR M. SAWYER, colored, today. The latter is accused of fraudulent registration. His counsel, Register JOHN FITCH, claims that he is suffering from softening of the brain.

The Court will sit for three or four days, and will then adjourn the Criminal Term until February.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL.

Another Project in Aid of the Fund—Correspondence—Letter of Grand Master John H. Anthon.

As will be seen from the correspondence given below, another public effort is to be made this Winter by the Committee having in charge the recent Masonic picnic, for the purpose of raising an additional sum in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The use of Apollo Hall has been donated for the purpose by Gen. FERRERO; and the full particulars of the proposed "entertainment" will soon be given to the public. M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons of the State, as in all other movements to further this cause, has approved the project. The correspondence is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Master:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Among other matters laid before the Committe on the late picnic, was a proposition from Brother FERRERO to give the use of Apollo Hall one evening for an entertainment in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The proposition was accepted, and a special committee named to get the refusal of a night, because at this season engagements are being rapidly made, and it was feared that no evening would be left open if the matter were delayed. The Committee do not feel that they have any authority to get up an entertainment, and they have therefore directed this communication to be made to you that you may make such order in the premises as may appear wise.

Fraternally, JOHN W. SIMONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

M. W. John W Simons, P. G. M., &c. of New-York:

M. W., SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: I do not think that the Committee on the Picnic need feel any doubt of their authority to get up an entertainment as a part of it, especially as they have already accepted the very generous offer of Brother FERRERO. If further authority from me is really needed, I grant it at once and fully, as I shall all similar applications, where the object is Masonic, and the means proposed worthy of the object. The Committee will do me a great favor if they will kindly complete their labor of love by carrying into effect the proposal of Brother FERRERO.

Fraternally and very respectfully yours,

J. H. ANTHON, G. M.

Who Shall Pay the Doctor's Bill?—Interesting to the Medical Profession and also to Patients.

A case of considerable interest to the medical profession, and in fact to all who have occasion to employ physicians, came up yesterday in the General Term of the Marine Court, before Judges GROSS, SHEA and TRACY. The action is entitled GURDON BUCK against FRANCIS H. AMIDON. The former is a well-known surgeon of extensive practice in this City, the latter a wealthy New-York hatter. The circumstances out of which the cause of action arose are briefly as follows: In November, 1869, Mr. F. H. AMIDON had a brother residing at Groton, Conn., who was very ill, and who was attended by one Dr. FRANCIS, his family physician. On Nov. 2, 1869, the defendant received from New-London, Conn., the following telegram:

To Francis Amidon, No. 649 Broadway, New-York:

Don't fail to come and bring a surgeon to-night. GURDON BUCK, M. D., No. 121 Tenth-street. Please come immediately. Elastic catheter lost in the bladder of patient; possibly also stone. If you cannot come please direct the most suitable surgeon.

(Signed,) DR. FRANCIS.

The defendant, upon receipt of this dispatch, called on the plaintiff, showed the telegram and secured plaintiff's promise to go by the evening train, which he did. The operation, which is conceded to have been a very difficult and delicate one, was successfully performed. For the service the doctor charged $400, and made out the bill to the defendant, brother of the patient. Afterward it appears that another bill was made out and presented to J. C. AMIDON in Connecticut. It not having been paid by either of the brothers, the doctor brought a suit in the Marine Court against the defendant, FRANCIS H. AMIDON, which was tried before Judge ALKER some time ago. The jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest. From the judgment entered on this verdict the defendant appealed to the General Term. The main point relied upon by counsel for the appellant was as to whether the credit was given to the patient or to his brother. It was, he said, a question of law. There was not the slightest conflict of evidence on the subject. Both plaintiff and defendant agreed as to what occurred when the defendant called on him. He argued that when a man calls on a physician at the request of a sick friend, and asks that physician to pay his friend a visit, at the same time stating who the services are for, showing the physician a letter requesting him to call, and the physician does call, renders the service at the patient's house, sends the patient a bill, and writes the patient letter after letter requesting payment, makes the charges light, as he testifies, because the patient lived on a moderate scale, it cannot be true, as a question of law, that the physician can afterward sue and recover of the patient's friend who did the errand. The defendant gave the order for his brother, J. C. AMIDON, and the services were rendered for the latter at his house. The Judge who tried the cause below really submitted to the jury a question of law with which the latter had nothing to do. Should this judgment be sustained, and the doctrine be established that a man who, to oblige his friend, calls and requests a doctor to go and see him, must pay the doctor's bill, particularly where he discloses all the facts, as in this case, we may soon expect to see the streets infested by men afflicted with all diseases to which human flesh is heir in pursuit of their own doctors.

Counsel for the respondent contended that all the facts of the case showed that his client performed the services upon the sole employment, account and credit of the defendant, and not upon that of the defendant's brother. The doctor, he said, looked out the defendant's name in the City Directory, before going on the expedition, and thus he satisfied himself that he was dealing with a responsible party. He knew nothing of the patient—did not even know his name, and made no inquiries about him or his responsibility. Besides, the defendant personally took the doctor on to Groton and paid his fare.

The Court, after argument, took the papers and reserved the decision.

For the plaintiff and respondent, Messrs. MATHEWS & BETTS; for the defendant and appellant, Mr. IRA D. WARREN.

The Brewery Homicide—Voluntary Surrender of the Accused.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Nineteenth Precinct sent out the following general alarm over the Police telegraph:

"Look out for a coach that left No. 112 East Fifty-eighth-street at 9½ this A. M., containing three men—one CARL FEHE, the murderer, and two of his friends—supposed to go to Jersey City—one weighs 200 pounds, the other a slim man, dark clothes, and woolen jacket trimmed with red, and white hat."

This extraordinary dispatch referred to the person named in the proceedings of the Coroner as CHARLES FRASE, who is charged with causing the death of LEONARD GIEGREICH, at Kress' Brewery, on Friday last, by pushing him down a flight of stairs. The inquest was held Sunday morning, and its result telegraphed to the Central Police Office at 1¼ P. M. The person accused in the verdict of a crime of the gravity of homicide, seem to have lurked a stone's throw away from Capt. GUNNER'S Station-house, which is at No. 119 East Fifty-ninth-street, and his whereabouts were not discovered until after he had left, which he did, in utter contempt of the Police in Broadway. Naturally, the game having once run from cover, was seen no more in the Nineteenth Precinct, and it was supposed he had escaped across the North River. Instead of doing so, however, he had an entirely different view of his situation, and while Capt. GUNNER was hastily calling on the entire Police force to "look out" for him, he had quietly gone to the Coroner's Office and surrendered himself, and having been admitted to bail by Coroner SCHIRMER, had gone off about his business.

Police Transgressors.

Forty-one patrolmen were arraigned, yesterday, before Commissioner MANIERRE. Patrolmen PATRICK DUFFY and MICHAEL J. HARTS, the latter of whom was lately a roundsman, were charged with fighting in the sitting-room of the Station-house of the Fourteenth Precinct, to which both are attached. The difficulty originated in a charge made some time ago against DUFFY by HARTE, by which the former was fined ten days' pay. DUFFY referred to this affair, declared his intention of "taking it out of the hide" of the ex-roundsman, and, as is alleged, struck at him with a Kehoe club, and HARTS, to ward off the blow, as he claims, struck DUFFY on the arm. The appearance of Sergt. BERGHOLZ at this juncture brought the unseemly *rencontre* to a sudden close, and resulted in a charge of improper conduct against both of them. The cases were referred to the Board without comment by the sitting Commissioner.

Among the other serious cases was that of Patrolman THOMAS CLINTON, who was charged with feigning sickness when his actual ailment was intoxication, and he was dismissed from the Department. Patrolman THOMAS POWERS was charged with failing to report a fire occurring on his post, and his case was referred to the Board.

Retaking of the Census.

Marshal SHARPE is now engaged in making preparations for retaking the census, in accordance with instructions from Washington. He has addressed circulars to a select number of the Assistant Marshals, who conducted the late enumeration, in which he asks if they are willing to serve in the same capacity. Those who are commissioned will be furnished with new districts as fast as they complete the old ones.

THE SURRIELT HOMICIDE.

Investigation by Coroner Flynn—A Verdict Rendered Against Woodruff, Casey and Jackson.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of ELLEN SURRIELT, the woman who was thrown down a flight of stone steps, at No. 328 Water-street, on the 22d inst.

EDWARD JACKSON testified that he is a sailor; WOODRUFF and he had been drinking together on the evening of the 21st, and after midnight met ROBERT CASEY in a liquor saloon at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets. A woman there asked WOODRUFF for a drink, but as she was intoxicated he gave her ten cents instead; she came to him again, and he threatened to slap her face; CASEY took her part and quarreled with WOODRUFF, when they went outside to fight; the witness then left the party, and noticed that the woman followed WOODRUFF, who gave her a push and she fell down some steps; witness asked WOODRUFF what he did it for, when he replied that he had not hurt her; witness did not consider WOODRUFF a quarrelsome man.

ROBERT CASEY, of No. 305 Water-street, testified that on the morning of the 22d inst., he and the previous witness and WOODRUFF were in the saloon in Water-street, near Roosevelt, throwing dice for liquor. The witness gave the same version of facts as JACKSON relative to the actions of deceased. He said his recollections of the subsequent events were not very clear. He remembered leaving the party and going to No. 319 Water-street, and was afterward arrested as he was returning.

Officer MICHAEL HARRIS, of the Fourth Ward, contradicted both of the previous witnesses in many points. He testified that on Tuesday evening he saw three men standing together at the corner of water and Roosevelt streets, recognizing one of them as CASEY, and saying another was like the prisoner WOODRUFF, whom he saw holding a woman by the waist; as the witness turned he heard a dull, heavy sound, and on looking at the group he missed the woman, the three men still standing together, and then all walked off together to James-slip. A few minutes after that the witness examined the doors and entrances with a dark-lantern, and by that means discovered the body of the woman at the bottom of the basement steps at No. 328 Water-street. When CASEY was arrested he denied all knowledge of the deceased. When the three men and the woman were standing on the sidewalk, they were nearly four feet from the top of the steps.

Under this contradictory evidence the jury found it advisable to render a verdict against WOODRUFF, CASEY and JACKSON, and the Coroner held them to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Operations Resumed on Diamond Reef.

Gen. NEWTON, acting under instructions from the United States Government, has commenced operations for the purpose of removing Diamond Reef, lying in New-York Harbor, just north of Governor's Island. On Saturday last, the scow which has been at work upon Shell-drake Reef, Hell Gate, came down and anchored over the spot where blasting will probably first be done. Yesterday the dome was lowered overboard, and this morning Capt. WM. L. QUINN, the diver in charge, will go down and make a preliminary survey. The rock composing this reef is of the kind known by the not very euphonious name of "Niggeshead." The force of men assisting operations numbers twenty-one, and it is Capt. QUINN's opinion that the stay of that particular reef in this harbor will now be rendered remarkably brief. Capt. QUINN has had a long experience in coast duty, and has participated in all of the recent endeavors to remove the obstructions in Hell Gate. He feels sanguine that that work is near its accomplishment. He does not think the removal of Diamond Reef much of a job.

Lecture on Health by Mrs. M. D. Jones.

The Methodist Episcopal Church on Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, was filled yesterday afternoon by an audience of well-dressed and intelligent looking ladies, assembled to listen to a lecture by Dr. MARY JONES on health. Mrs. JONES is a lady of pleasing appearance and agreeable manner, and her words were listened to with deep interest. She began by speaking of the sacred duty of caring for the body as well as the soul, giving in illustration various apt words in the Bible, and the healing miracles of the Saviour. She then spoke of the importance of health to morality, religion and virtue, and the disastrous effects of the constant violation of the most ordinary laws of health of which nearly all persons are guilty. She described the beauty of all created things except men and women, who render themselves ugly by their neglect of the care and thought necessary to a perfect development, and drew a vivid picture of the inevitable results of want of physical strength, even in men and women of the finest intellect. In conclusion, she recalled the melancholy fate of the great infant mortality, which is largely due to the ignorance of the first laws of health.

Attempted Suicide at Bergen Point.

H. E. HASKINS, whose disappearance some days since led to the supposition that he had eloped with a Miss BOYD, who disappeared at the same time, returned to Jersey City on Saturday night, and attempted to commit suicide. It seems that Miss BOYD went to Paterson under the guardianship of Mr. HASKINS, and with the consent of her parents. The pair returned on Saturday evening, and got off at West End, and Mr. HASKINS accompanied the lady to her home. After leaving her he was informed of the report that had been circulated, which distressed him so that he wandered to Bergen Point on foot. At that place he purchased some laudanum, and went to Stringham's Hotel. After going to his room nothing was seen of him, and on Sunday evening the proprietor went to his room, and forcing the door, found him lying in an insensible condition. The usual antidotes were given, and HASKINS will probably recover. He had left a note disposing of his remains, leaving his money and watch to a little son.

The Twelfth General Saengerfest.

The Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, composed of two delegates from each of the German vocal associations, yesterday organized by the election of Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER as President, and Mr. H. L. OESTREICH as Secretary. A Committee, composed of Messrs. VOGEL, EDWARD SCHUBERTH and CÆSAR, was appointed to prepare the rules and regulations of business, to be submitted at the next meeting. Next Sunday the first mass rehearsal of choruses to be rendered on the occasion of the twelfth general Saengerfest, will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The festival, which will last about a week, will take place in this City next Summer. The last general Saengerfest held in this City, which was the ninth, took place five years ago last Summer.

Conviction and Acquittal in the Court of General Sessions.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, WILLIAM H. BULLICK, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a diamond breast-pin from J. E. MUER, of No. 305 Broadway, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

GEORGE FREEMAN, colored, was convicted of assaulting and stabbing DAVID GREENE, also colored, with a knife, at a dance in Twenty-ninth-street. The prisoner was remanded.

HENRY HALL, an expressman, of the corner of Bowery and Hester-street, was acquitted of the charge of stealing a bale of tobacco from ELIAS SPRINGAN & Co., Burling Slip, it being shown that the accused was a person of good character, and that he had been employed by a strange man to convey the goods to the Long Island Railroad depot.

DANIEL CHARTERS, colored, was acquitted of the charge of stealing the watch of his sweetheart, LIZZIE JOHNSON, also colored, it appearing that he had returned the property.

GEORGE LELAND pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The Sixteenth-Street Affray—Death of Hines.

EDWARD HINES, the young man who was shot on Sunday by HENRY MCNEVINS, in Sixteenth-street, during a quarrel, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner ROLLINS decided to hold the inquest to-morrow, and Dr. JOHN BEACH made the necessary post-mortem examination yesterday, finding the bullet lodged near the spine. There were no new developments in the case, yesterday, and it will require considerable investigation to determine the truth of the two versions already given by the opposing factions.

Working Women's Protective Union—Annual Meeting.

The eighth annual meeting of the Working Women's Protective Union was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Union, No. 38 Bleecker-street. The President, JOHN D. WOLF, occupied the chair, and W. B. CROSBY was the Secretary. The object of the Union is to protect and promote the interests of women who live by labor other than household service. The Union furnishes, free of expense, all such women with legal protection against fraud and imposition, and procures employment, when possible, for all who apply.

The report of the Treasurer set forth that, during the year, employment had been procured for about 2,000 girls, and that legal proceedings had been instituted in 250 cases where wages were wrongfully detained. The proceedings cost the Union about $400, and resulted in the collection of about $1,600. The amount actually collected, however, is not looked upon as the entire result, it being estimated that, through fear of consequences on the part of employers, between $8,000 and $10,000 has been secured to the working women, of which they might otherwise have been defrauded.

MOSES S. BEACH, Treasurer, reported that during the year the receipts of the institution were $2,900; expenses, $3,300.

After the reports were read, the annual election of officers was held, which resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents. The meeting then adjourned.

Launch of the Steam-Boat Americus.

Yesterday, at noon, a select party of about 450 guests left the foot of Market-street, on board the steam-boat *Nelly White*, of the Norwalk line, to witness the launch of the steam-boat *Americus*, from the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, at the foot of North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The sail up the river was very pleasant, as yesterday was one of the most delightful days of the season, and the company awaited the preparations for launching in patience, which was rewarded about 1 o'clock by seeing the new steam-boat glide into the water in the most graceful manner. The successful launch was greeted with cheers by the assembled multitude and the newly-baptized craft was taken in tow by the *Nelly White*, and left at HUBBARD & WHITTAKER's dock at the foot of Pearl-street, Brooklyn, where she will receive her engines, which will be 48 inch cylinders and 9 feet stroke, and be provided with two boilers, both of which will be under the deck. The *Americus* will be fitted up in every respect similar to the *Nelly White*, and will be ready for use about the 1st of April next, when she will be put on the line between this City and Greenwich and Stamford, Conn. It is expected that she will be very fast, and in this respect will equal, if not exceed, her sister boat, the *Nelly White*. Among the company assembled to witness the launch were Mayor HALL, JOHN J. OLIVER, HENRY SMITH and other members and officers of the Americus Club, H. H. VAN DYKE, Esq., Dr. HELMBOLD, CHARLES H. HALL, Esq., and R. CORNELL WHITE. The daughter of Mr. OLIVER performed the ceremony of christening, and thereby ruined a new silk dress by the spilling of the wine. After the launch the *Nelly White* proceeded up and down the East River, affording the guests ample time in which to discuss the beauties of the new boat and the excellent repast that was provided for them, returning to the wharf whence they started about 3 o'clock. The most interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation, on behalf of the members of the Americus Club, of a set of colors, consisting of the American flag, ensign, burgee, pennant and excursion flags. This gift was made by Mr. OLIVER in a few remarks, which were responded to by Mr. R. G. WHITE. The *Americus* is 196 feet long on deck, 50 feet 4 inches over all in width, and 8½ feet depth of hold. She will measure about 600 tons. She is owned by Mr. R. CORNELL WHITE, of the *Neversink* and *Nelly White*.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day calendar for Nov. 29: Nos. 49½, 48, 49½, 131, 86½, 61, 1, 24, 21, 13.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

No further day calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2001—Stoney vs. Farmers' Trans. Co. of N. Y.	2988—O'Brien vs. C., P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
2379—Wilson vs. Sylwell.	2983—Boorarm vs. Kammerer.
2965—Devlin vs. Bradley.	2987—Meyer vs. Lester.
2987—O'Connor vs. Glover.	2991—Fisher vs. Luling.
2969—Taska vs. Kretschmar.	2993—Ward vs. Dunn.
2971—Linderman vs. Reed.	2995—Ward vs. Dunn.
2975—Hoyt vs. Miles.	2999—Burns vs. Graham.
2977—McCormack vs. C., P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	3003—First Nat. Bank of Plumer vs. Chase.
2979—U. S. Blasting Oil Co. vs. Sullivan.	3005—Janeway vs. Janeway.
2981—Hollister vs. Englehart.	3009—Poillon vs. Bodine.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
73—Mack vs. Cahn.	109—Gerding vs. Dimmick.
84—Cummings vs. Bell.	111—Gouhon vs. Keenan.

The call commences at No. 129—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Gross, Tracy, Shea and Joachimsen, JJ.

Appeal cases.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Duncan vs. Baile.	——Spellman vs. Wehle.
92—Gregg vs. Roech.	——Matter of Leander Stone, Sr., vs. Smith.
93—Kinkel vs. Peterson.	——Dyer vs. Roth.
94—Broderick vs. James.	——Schneider vs. McCabe.
95—Gerth vs. Dunnigan.	——Goodkind vs. Strickland.
97—Flewwelling vs. Brandon.	——Rudolphy vs. Fuchs.
1—Leland vs. Smith.	——Ryan vs. O'Bryon.
2—Same vs. Same.	——Clark vs. Lynch.
3—Same vs. Same.	——Beebe vs. McKenzie.
4—Same vs. Same.	——Holyoke Warp Mill Co. vs. Freund.
5—Same vs. Same.	——Broderick vs. James.
——Darling vs. Smith.	
——Butler vs. Wehle.	
——Haviland vs. Wehle.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 28.

By Judge Brady.

Dora Marshall *vs.* Jacob Marshall; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Reeve *vs.* Neill; receiver appointed.

By Judge Cardozo.

Roome *vs.* Sloan; decree in partition granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barnard.

Bartlett *vs.* Coddington; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Spencer.

Clark *vs.* Clark; motion granted.

Douglas *vs.* East River Ferry Co.; motion granted.

Hall *vs.* Sherman; order denied.

Saltzell *vs.* Tindall; motion granted.

McGrath *vs.* Bell; motion granted.

Underhill *vs.* Lyst; judgment order sustaining the demurrer.

Anchor Life Ins. Co. *vs.* Chadboone; see opinion.

Meeks *vs.* Kregler; see opinion.

Apell *vs.* Steuenber; order granted.

In the matter of the application of W. C. Obering for an attachment *vs.* Genet; order referred.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Loew.

David Weil *vs.* Elizabeth Weil; order of reference granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Towle *vs.* Taphouse; motion to dismiss action granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Schermerhorn *vs.* Haskell; motion denied.

Dube *vs.* Trouttel; the Marshal, having denied the allegations in the moving papers, he must be identified as the person who extorted the money; for that purpose, he must attend at Special Term on two days' notice by the moving party.

Lee *vs.* Tebbins; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 28.

Before Judge Brady.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE—HABEAS CORPUS TO OBTAIN THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

John C. Lane vs. *Emeline M. Lane.*—In this case the husband recently commenced a suit against his wife to obtain a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The issues involved were sent to a referee for the purpose of taking testimony. The parties have one child, a lad named Samuel D. Lane, aged about five years, whom the wife insists she ought to have possession of, pending the suit. Hence she caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued, and the same was made returnable today. The argument was adjourned to Wednesday next.

DISCHARGED FROM HART'S ISLAND—DEFECTIVE COMMITMENT.

On the 12th of November inst., a lad named Henry S. Raymond was arrested, and after a hearing, sent to Hart's Island on the charge of petit larceny, in having stolen some law books from the firm of Bebee, Donohue & Cooke, of Wall-street. Mr. Hummel, counsel for the boy, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and today he asked that he be discharged, on the ground that the commitment did not specify any length of time he was to remain in confinement. Judge BRADY granted the motion, and the lad was discharged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

All applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term of this Court are requested to attend at the General Term at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, for the purpose of signing the roll and taking the oath of office. By order of the Court.

Nov. 28, 1870.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 28.

Before Judge Spencer.

CRIM. CON.

Thomas D. Crowe vs. *Royal Houghton.*—The plaintiff, whose name has figured somewhat in the daily papers recently as defendant in a divorce suit brought by his wife on the ground that the marriage was a fraud, she having, as alleged by her, been drugged with liquor when the ceremony took place, brings this action against defendant to recover $10,000 damages for having enticed away his wife. The defendant, who is a retired broker, was ordered to appear and be examined prior to trial. He failed to appear, and the Court, on motion, granted an attachment to compel his attendance on Wednesday next.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	107	300 Mariposa Min.	7¼
500 do.	107⅛	100 do. b30	7⅜
120,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107	200 do. b.c.	7⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20C, '65, n.	109⅛	100 Mar. Pref. b.c.	11
2,000 U.S.5-20 R., '67.s3	109⅛	40 Pac. Mail	41⅜
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅛	100 do. b15	41⅝
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛	200 do.	41⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	60⅛	50 do. b.c.	41⅛
2,000 Tenn.St. 6s, new	59	200 Adams Ex.	64⅛
12,000 do.	59⅛	100 Am. M. U. Ex.	46
5,000 do.	59⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, old	63⅛	900 N.Y.C.& H.R.Ctf.	87⅛
5,000 do.	64	100 Erie R.	24⅛
10,000 N. Car. St.6s, n.	26	200 do. b.c.	24⅛
10,000 do.	26⅛	400 do.	24⅛
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	70⅛	100 do. b30	24⅛
		10 Erie Pref.	50
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	92¼	300 Reading	101½
2,000 Conn. 6s, W.L'n	101½	50 do.	101⅝
2,000 Erie 1st M.	97½	20 Mich. Central	121
1,000 M. So. S.F. B's	96	5 L. S. & M. So.	93¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B's	91¼	50 Panama R.	78½
2,000 do.	91¼	100 U. Pacific	22⅝
10,000 do. b.c.	91¼	200 do. b.c.	22⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B's	98	100 Chi. & N. W.	81
		15 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	81
8,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	5 do.	80¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	93½	100 N. J. Central	108
3,000 do.	94	100 do.	108½
1,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d	96½	100 do. s60	108
2,000 Pacific 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo.	97½	100 M. & St. P. Pf. c.	81¼
		50 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	94¼
2,000 O. & Miss. C.B's	88½	19 Del., Lac. & W.	110½
2,000 C.& R.I.& Pac.7s	99¼	100 St. L. & I. M.	47
8,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	81	44 Morris & Essex	91½
1,000 Galena & C. 1st	100	200 Han. & St. Jo.	105½
15 St. Nicholas B'k	116	200 do. b.c.	105¼
13 Cen. Nat. B'k	106	400 Dub. & Sioux C'y	95
10 Nassau B'k	107	400 B., H. & Erie b.c.	3½
60 Del. & H. Canal	121	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	18½
40 W. U. Tel	43	29 Hart. & N. H. b.c.	165
100 do. b.c.	43⅛	36 Norwich & W.	104
200 do.	43		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¼	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	93¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¼	200 do. s3	93¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	107	500 do. b60	93⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	107⅛	100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	121
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107⅛	100 Union Pac. R. R.	22½
2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, N.	109⅛	200 do.	22⅝
30,000 U.S.5-20, R., '65, N.	109⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	105¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68	109⅛	20 Ill. Cent. R. R.	135¼
14,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67	109⅛	30 Panama R. R.	77
5,000 do. b3	109⅛	1300 C. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68	109⅛	100 New-Jersey C.	108½
112,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, C.	106⅛	100 do.	108⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	59	100 do. b60	108⅝
6,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax	19⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	111⅝
11,000 Mo. St. 6s	92	400 Mil. & St. Paul	60⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	92½	500 Tol., W. & W.	52
		200 do.	51⅞
1,000 La. 6s, old	71½	250 Del. L. & W.	110½
3,000 O. & N. W. S. F. b.	98	1000 Bos., H. & E. s3	3½
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st m	81⅝	200 do. b3	3½
8,000 C. Pacific G. bds	91⅛	500 do.	3⅝
1,000 Brunswick C. L.	7	50 Chic. & Alt. b.c.	115½
100 W. U. Tel., b10	43½	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf.	117
100 Am. M. U. Ex	45½	500 Ohio & Miss.	32⅝
100 do.	46	400 do. b.c.	32⅝
100 Adams Ex.	64½	100 Morris & Essex	91½
300 N.Y.C. & H. b.c.	92¼	5 do.	92
200 Erie R. R. b.c.	24⅛	200 H. & St. Jo.	105¼
700 Reading R. R.	101⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.	18½

MONDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

As confirmatory in part of the views expressed in our weekly review this morning in regard to the forthcoming Dividends upon the Stocks of the leading New-York and Western Railway lines, we have the pleasure this afternoon to announce the declaration of a Half-yearly Cash Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of Government Tax, on both classes of the Capital Stock, about thirty-five millions in gross, of the Chicago and North-western Company. This dividend has been more than earned, and is really declared out of the ascertained net earnings of five months of the current fiscal year of the Company, after paying Interest on the Debt of the Company and all Lease and Tax charges, as well as ordinary operating expenses of the Road. These net earnings show $1,980,994 in favor of Income Account, of which only $1,750,000 will be required to pay the present Dividend on 30th December. The balance carried over from the late Fiscal Year, ending May 31, 1870, was $541,424. The present balance is $2,522,419. The amount to be carried over to the second half of the current half year, beginning Dec. 1, and deducting the Dividend, will be about $1,250,000, estimating the net income of November at less than half a million of dollars.

It is higly creditable to the present management that they have not only realized all that the late HENRY KEEP claimed for the capacity and resources of the Road, in the way of net returns to the stockholders, but they have done so since coming into office last June, *by economy of management*, making $1,980,994 out of $5,966,810 gross traffic, as against $1,467,921 out of the gross traffic of $6,124,433 for the corresponding five months last year.

The figures of the Chicago and North-west Company, illustrative of the foregoing statement, are here appended:

	In gross.	Ex. and interest.	Net Income.
June, 1870	$1,139,284	$788,987	$350,296
July	1,034,292	938,033	96,259
August	1,227,512	662,336	565,176
September	1,259,283	892,665	366,618
October	1,306,338	903,793	402,544
Total five months	$5,966,810	$3,985,815	$1,980,994
Same months, 1869	6,124,433	4,656,512	1,467,921

The Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* on all the stock of the Company, standing in the names of stockholders, on the closing of transfers, Dec. 10, will be paid in this City on Dec. 30.

It is probable that this North-west Dividend will be almost immediately followed by a half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* in cash of the Reading Company. And in a few weeks by the New-York Central and Lake Shore Companies, *Four ₱ cent.* each, with liberal sums in addition applied, in the six months, to the liquidation of their Bonds. We believe that it is the calculation of Mr. VANDERBILT, if his life should be spared five years, to pay off, from his surplus net earnings over his regular Dividends, the whole of the original Bonds on the Central and Hudson Roads—now consolidated on a Capital of $90,000,000—as far as the Bonds can be reached at maturity or purchased within their par value.

The Railway market generally improved, today, and the indications in the Afternoon were in the direction of a more active movement. The North-west Dividend had a sensible influence on the market, and the advices from abroad were favorably construed.

The sales of Gold fell, on the European telegrams, from 111⅞ to 111¼ ₱ cent., and Foreign Exchange from 109¼ to 108¾ ₱ cent., 60 days London, for leading signatures. The Bankers felt more like drawing with freedom, while the demand from the Importers has not yet shown itself at the reduced rates. The export movement of Cotton is active, and Merchant Bills on England are now being rapidly created at the Southern ports. The shipments of Cotton this season to the Continent are greatly diminished by the condition of War.

The Public Funds improved to 109⅛ ₱ cent for the 5-20s of 1867, and 106⅛@106⅜ for the 10-40s, 5 ₱ cents, for which there is a demand in exchange for the 5-20s of 1862-65, now liable to be paid off at par in Gold by the Treasury. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were higher and in request.

Money is quoted, as last week, 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 7@8 ₱ cent. for Merchant paper, with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. for very favorite 60-day acceptances.

The Secretary of the Treasury continues his weekly sales of Gold and purchases of United States 5-20s through the month of December—at least $1,000,000 each every Wednesday and Thursday respectively. No intimation has yet been given as to when he will bring forward his new $200,000,000 of Five ₱ cent. stock in exchange for United States 5-20s to be voluntarily surrendered, but the close approximation of the present 5 ₱ cents. (known as 10-40s) to the price of the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, would seem to render such a negotiation practicable at any moment, free of discount or commission.

After the late Boards thefollowing quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 28.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	111⅝	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	59	59
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅛	92⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86⅝	87⅛
Reading Railroad	101½	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	112
North-west Common	81½	81⅝
North-west Preferred	90	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41½	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	82¼
St. Paul Common	60¼	60⅞
Lake Shore	93¼	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	32⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51⅜	52⅛
Western Telegraph	43⅝	43
Erie	24⅛	25⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

Gold receipts	$339,347 61
Gold payments	268,552 40
Gold balance	80,105,045 67
Currency receipts	349,684 05
Currency payments	619,114 91
Currency balance	8,104,574 14
Customs	274,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113⅝	5-20 coup., '67	109¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅝	5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
5-20 coup., '62	107⅜	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	107	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	107⅛	6s currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old bonds	60¼	California 7s	112½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	59¼	Connecticut 6s	101
Virginia 6s, old	62½	Rhode Island 6s	100¼
Virginia 6s, new bds.	63	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	103
Virginia 6s, reg., old	49	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	103¾
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Illinois Canal bds. '70	100
North C. 6s, old	47¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
North C. F. Act, '66	27	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
North C. F. Act, '68	26	Illinois War Loan	100
North C. n. bds.	23	Indiana 6 ₱ c. W. L.	100
North C. S. Tax	19½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73	100
South Carolina 6s	88	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	100
South C. new bds.	70½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83	100
South C. Apl. & Oct.	68	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78	100
Missouri 6s	92¼	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n	107
Missouri H.&St.J.Iss.	92	N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n	107
Louisiana 6s	71¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Louisiana new bds.	67	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	71		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80¾
N.Y.Cen.7s,conv., '76	100¼	Galena & Chi. ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100¼	Galena & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 1st ext.	97½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	90	Morris & Es. 1st	99¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Morris & Es. 2d	95¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99¾
Erie 7s, 7th ind., '88	80	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Harlem 1st	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91¼
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90¾	Clev. & P. 2d	96
Alb. & Sus. 3d	89	Clev. & P. 3d	94
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & P. 4th	78½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103¼
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92
Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by Mo.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90
Cen. Pac. bds.	91¾	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88¼
U. Pac. 1st bds.	81¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
U. Pac. L'd Gr'ts 7s	71	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	71	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	79¼	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	87¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97¼	Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93¼	Col., C. & I. 1st	81
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv.	87¼	Col., C. & I. 2d	64¼
Lack. & W. bds.	100	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	86
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	81
Del., L. & W. 2d	95	Tol., P. & W. 2d	68
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	93	Bos., H. & E. guar.	26
Tol. & W. 2d	85	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83¼

And the following for City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Nassau	107
Manhattan	150	Shoe & Leather	162
Merchants'	116¼	Corn Exchange	128
Mechanics'	137	Continental	95
Union	137	Commonwealth	90
America	147	Importers' & Traders'	159
City	210	Park	170
Phenix	105	N.Y.National Ex.B'k	100
Tradesmen's	152	Central National	105¼
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Fourth National	107
National	116	Ninth National	109
Merchants' Exchange	103	Tenth National	128
Leather Manuf.	185	Gold Exchange	67
Seventh Ward	111	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
State of New-York	104	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Commerce	124	Pennsylvania Coal	220¾
Broadway	300	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Ocean	71	Canton Co., Baltimore	67¼
Mercantile	124	Western Union Tel.	43¼
American Exchange	112	Quicksilver Mining	4
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	7¼
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Preferred	10¾
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Trus. Cert's	20
Hanover	100	Boston Water Power	18¼
Irving	118	Adams Express	64
Metropolitan	134	Wells-Fargo Express	22¼
Grocers'	118	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
East River	114	American Express	45¼
Market	126	Pacific Mail	41¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101½
City 6s, New	102¼	102¾
Camden and Amboy	114¼	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	Sales
Reading	101⅜	101¾
Lehigh Valley	59¼	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	37½	Sales
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	Sales
Northern Central	40	Sales
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89¼	89¾

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Third week in November, 1870	$76,415
Third week in November, 1869	74,677
Increase	$1,738

The Union Trust Company will pay the Quarterly Dividend on the stock of the Erie and Pittsburg Road, Dec. 10. The transfers close Dec. 1.

Secretary BOUTWELL has made the following decision, in response to an inquiry from Surveyor WOOLF, of the United States Customs service, at Nashville, Tenn:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1870.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., I have to state that any imported goods named in the tariff sections of act approved July 14, 1870, arriving at your port, under transportation bond, after Jan. 1, 1870, will be chargeable, on withdrawal entry for consumption, with only the duties imposed by said act, provided such withdrawal consumption entry is made within one year from the date of original importation.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"The anthracite coal trade may be quoted steady in all its departments. The production continues quite large, which keeps up the tonnage of the several carrying companies, and prevents any advance in prices. The coal year of the Reading Railroad ends with the current month, and considering how long and seriously coal production was interrupted in the Schuylkill region during the current year, its business is much larger than could reasonably have been expected; insuring, it is reported, a 5 ₱ cent. dividend at the approaching semi-annual period. The entire coal production for the year will be larger than was estimated, and will very considerably exceed that of any previous year. The Reading Railroad Company brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 24th instant 92,673 tons, against 100,499 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 3,668,371 tons, against 4,147,381 tons to corresponding time in last year—a decrease of 479,010 tons. The Schuylkill Canal shipped for the week 26,505 tons, and for the season 502,812 tons, being a decrease on its tonnage to the same time last year of 143,524 tons, making a total decrease from the Schuylkill region, by both road and canal, of 622,534 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad brought down for the week 73,233 tons, against 80,591 tons the previous week, and for the season 3,515,481, against 2,211,888 tons to same time last year—an increase of 1,273,593 tons. The Lehigh Navigation and Railroad shipped for the week 54,483 tons, and for the season 1,713,208 tons, against 1,389,797 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 323,410 tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad report for the week a tonnage of 55,877 tons, and for the year 2,247,689 tons, against 1,304,717 tons to same date last year, showing an increase of 942,971 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Canal shipped for the week 49,601 tons, and for the season 1,752,099 tons, against 1,243,304 tons to same date last year, showing an increase for the year of 508,795 tons. The Pennsylvania Canal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 20,944 tons, and for the season 1,044,298 tons, against 862,066 tons to same date last year, an increase of 182,232 tons. The lines here enumerated include all the companies of any considerable importance engaged in carrying anthracite coal. The total tonnage of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as officially reported by the several carrying companies, is 452,263 tons, against 487,242 tons the previous week—a decrease of 34,049 tons—and for the fiscal year, 17,147,018 tons, against 14,523,945 tons to the same dates last year, being an increase of 2,623,073 tons. In the above aggregates of coal produced last week there are included 384,492 tons of anthracite, 13,599 tons of semi-anthracite, and 54,172 of bituminous. The cargo prices of coal at Port Richmond are almost entirely the same as last week, and will probably not change until after the next public sale of Scranton coal at New-York, on Wednesday of this week, when a further decline in prices, it is expected, will be established. There has been some little inquiry beyond supply for coastwise vessels, the effect of which has been to advance freights. To Boston and like distances rates are $3; Portland, $2 30; New-Bedford, $2; New-York, $1 40; Baltimore, $1 05; Washington, $1 25, and to Alexandria, $1 30. A number of mines in the Schuylkill region have stopped work and others are being worked with reduced forces. The same is also true of the Shamokin region. The retail price of Schuylkill coal in this City is complained of as high. We saw a bill on Saturday for Schuylkill stove coal, in which the price charged was $7 50 per ton. This, with coal selling at the mines at $2 50 per ton, is too much. The transportation and manipulation of the coal in the market here, should not, in reason, double the cost of mining and preparation at the mines."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,

Offer to investors the following Securities:

NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 1885, 1889.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE MATURED BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia will be paid upon presentation at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st. The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York, according to a notice issued by Gov. Bullock on the 19th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	5	Tar, bbls.	21
Bees-wax, pkgs.	9	Resin, bbls.	601
Cotton, bales	7	Cut-meats, pkgs.	92
Copper, bbls.	7	Lard, pkgs.	1,100
Copper, cakes	326	Stearine, pkgs.	23
Cotton-seed, bags	1,517	Butter, pkgs.	3,408
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	75	Cheese, pkgs.	5,591
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	641	Tallow, pkgs.	122
Eggs, bbls.	2,184	Oil-cake, pkgs.	213
Flour, bbls.	20,696	Whisky, bbls.	
Meal, bags	694	Pork, pkgs.	409
Wheat, bushels	221,687	Beef, pkgs.	1,215
Corn, bushels	16,258	Wool, bales	310
Oats, bushels	25,490	Tobacco, hhds.	11
Malt, bushels	325	N. O. Molasses, bbls	2,522
Barley, bushels	133,127	N. O. Sugar, hhds.	152
Grass-seed, bushels	400	Rice, pkgs.	202
Beans, bushels	804	Starch, pkgs.	1,475
Hemp, bales	39	Pea-nuts, bags	342
Hops, bales	543	Moss, bales	22
Hides, No.	6,742	Sumac, bags	126
Hides, bdls.	4,048	B. E. Peas, bags	22
Leather, sides	14,242	Yatie, bales	130
Spts. Turp., bbls.	71		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *A. Lincoln*, for Leghorn—1,760 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,200 cases Refined Petroleum, 1 Thrashing-machine.

By the bark *N. K. Clements*, for Jersey—23,078 bushels Wheat, 700 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Royal Saxon*, for Melbourne—107 cases Clocks, 407 cases Drugs, 3 casks Seeds, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 10,293 cases Refined Petroleum, 98,501 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 175 cases Axes, 518 Doors, 2 cases Buggies, 10 cases Brooms, 271,371 feet Lumber, 82,309 Laths.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 382 bbls.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at 32c.@33c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The offerings have been on a reduced scale, and rather more firmness has been noted in price, on a fair demand for most kinds, particularly of Hard. We quote Common to North River Hard at $5@$9 25; Croton, $11@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$32 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue quite dull and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, 14c.@16c.; Plain Sperm, 30c.; Patent Sperm, 40c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues salable and steady at $1 80@$1 90 as the range of brands, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in limited demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; do. House do., $14 50; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. The auction sale of Scranton is announced for Wednesday.

COCOA—Continues very quiet, including Guayaquil, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold; Caracas, in bond, 15c.@18c., gold; Maracaibo, in bond, 24c.@25c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but not active, since our last; sales here, 741 bags by the *North America*, and 2,100 bags (a resale) by the *H. J. Burton*; also, to arrive at Baltimore, 5,000 bags by the bark *Lapwing* (which sailed from Rio Oct. 14,) on private terms. The stock in first hands here this evening is 37,413 bags. Other kinds are quiet at unaltered figures. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a fairly active movement for both prompt and forward delivery, closing, however, tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,222 bales for early delivery, (of which 1,926 bales were to arrive,) including 3,589 bales to shippers, 1,227 bales to spinners, 251 bales to speculators and 300 bales in transit. Also, 6,200 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for November, 400 bales at 15⅛c.; 200 bales on private terms; December, 400 bales at 15⅛c.; December and January, 200 bales each at 15 7-16c.; January, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; 200 bales, free on board New-Orleans, private terms; 200 bales, free on board, Charleston, private terms; 200 bales, free on board, Mobile, private terms; and today, November, 400 bales at 15⅛c., 700 bales at 16c.; December, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 15⅛c., 1,600 bales at 15⅛c.; January, 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.; 200 bales, free on board, New-Orleans, average Low Middling, at 15⅛c.; 200 bales, free on board, New-Orleans, basis New-York Low Middling, at 15⅛c.; 200 bales, free on board, Mobile, basis New-York Low Middling, at 15c.; 200 bales, free on board, Mobile, basis New-York Low Middling, private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton, Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16½
Middling	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17⅛	17¼	17⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	......
Receipts last week	29,031
Receipts the preceding week	34,986
Receipts since Sept. 1	289,188
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	......
Exports since Sept. 1	150,132
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	58,500

FISH—There has been a light trade reported in most kinds on the basis of previous quotations, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$28 50; No. 2 do., $10@$12 50; No. 3 do., $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 22c.@28c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Have been very quiet, including Live Geese, 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been very moderately sought after since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The export inquiry has been limited. The home trade demand has also been on a restricted scale. The offerings of other than desirable lines of shipping extras have been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 90@$6; good to very choice do., $6@$6 60; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 05 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 30@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 40
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in limited request at yielding prices. Sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $3 80@$4 50 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 40 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, and $4 40 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, since our last, ranging from $3 90@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 10@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 40

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active since our last. The opening indications were of firmness in values of all desirable qualities, on a very moderate offering of prime samples, notwithstanding the liberal arrivals. Toward the close Spring Wheat yielded 1c.@2c. a bushel, influenced by the firmer ocean freight rates and the lower gold figures, the latter reflecting the more pacific tone of the advices from Europe. At the reduced quotations the dealings were on a restricted scale, chiefly for shipment, and in New Crop No. 2 Spring at from $1 36@$1 38, closing at $1 36@$1 36½, as also in old Spring at from $1 15 for fair ordinary to $1 25 for very choice Milwaukee, in store, ₱ bushel; New Crop No. 1 Spring was quoted at from $1 38@$1 40, with a limited supply available and a light call noted at the current figures; Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) Wheat has been more sought after at from $1 38@$1 46, chiefly good to strictly prime Amber, in store and afloat, for shipment, at from $1 43@$1 45, ₱ bushel, indicating a stronger market for this description. There has not been much inquiry for White Wheat, prices of which have not varied essentially. Amber Canada, in bond, has been in some request for export at $1 30 for poor, and $1 40 for prime, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 172,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 46, chiefly Amber at $1 43@$1 45; No. 1 Spring (nominally) at $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 do. at $1 30@$1 38, closing at $1 36@$1 36½; Mixed Spring at $1 30@$1 33; old Spring at $1 15@$1 25; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 46; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 38@$1 46; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been dull since our last, and prices have favored buyers, particularly for new Mixed Western, which constituted the bulk of the available supply, and which holders seemed somewhat eager to place at the ruling figures. The main business was in old Mixed Western, in store, at 85c.@86c., and in new Mixed Western, from track and delivered, at from 83c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last of 47,000 bushels, at 80c.@88c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 90c.@91c. in store; 83c.@87c. for new Mixed Western; 90c.@93c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 87c.@92½c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light request, but steady in price, ranging from 95c.@$1 04 for ordinary to prime Western, and from $1 10@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley has been offered freely, and has been heavy and irregular, with sales reported of 29,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10; Canada East, 97c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@91, and State, at 90c.@93c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues in limited request, Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1, ₱ bushel. Oats have been unusually tame, and quoted lower, closing quite heavily, on rather freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 60c.@64½c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Ohio, chiefly at 60c.@61c. in store, and 62c.@62½c. afloat, for new mixed Western, and 61c.@64½c., from track and afloat, for new White do. ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 700 bbls. Flour and 23,018 bushels Wheat, for Jersey. The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 11½ P. M., Nov. 28, 1870:

Barley—Gettysburg, Oswego; F. Skiddle, Oswego; A. G. Gilbert, Syracuse; J. Harvey Van Buren, Oswego; Wm. Morgan, Oswego; J. W. Warner, Oswego; Mary Tracey, Geneva; Emma Favor, Oswego; R. G. Briggs, Oswego.

Wheat—E. S. Batey, Buffalo; Thos. W. Furbeck, Buffalo; J. S. Cramer, Buffalo; J. H. Selkreg, Buffalo; Patrick Lynch, Buffalo; John Myers, Oswego; John Snyder, Jr., Rome; Henry Wild, Rome; Henrietta, Buffalo; F. T. Stoddard, Buffalo; L. J. Peck, Buffalo; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo; Anna Goodwin, Buffalo; A. Marcellus, Buffalo; A. H. Williams, Buffalo; W. P. Sabey, Buffalo; Thorne & Martin, Buffalo; Lewis K. Cole, Buffalo; Lola, Buffalo; Joe E. Barnard, Buffalo; Ada L. Brow, Buffalo; Thos. J. Brow, Buffalo; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo; Lydia H. Snow, Buffalo; Charles W. Smith, Montezuma; L. L. Frank, Buffalo; Fred. Speck, Buffalo; W. H. Cheeny, Buffalo; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo; Anna Maria, Buffalo; William Walker, Buffalo; Kate Preece, Montezuma; Dennis Lewis, Buffalo; H. H. Freeman, Buffalo; Humboldt, Buffalo; Urana, Buffalo; Mechanic, Buffalo; Paragon, Utica; D. A. Brown, Buffalo; David Ellis, Buffalo; James Van Buren, Buffalo; D. Jones, Buffalo; Onward, Buffalo; Em, Buffalo; A. H. Downer, Buffalo; H. S. Parmlee, Buffalo; Canasde, Buffalo; Rodney, Geneva; E. C. Seymour, Geneva; Matt. Rowe, Geneva; E. M. Greenonan, Geneva; Dr. M. Billington, Geneva; Jack Smith, Geneva; S. M. Baker, Geneva.

Lumber—G. B. Thomas, Oswego; J. Faulkner Buffalo; Frank E. Madden, Buffalo; Geo. L. Ames, Rome; L. H. Lyon, Lyon's Falls; H. A. Harbeck, Oswego; William, Lyon's Falls; R. Wood, Rome; Henry Covell, Tonawanda; General Sigel, Tonawanda; Morse, Tonawanda; Job Stafford, Buffalo; Belle Andes, Buffalo; Geo. W. Hail, Buffalo; Chauncey Bredock, Tonawanda; W. W. Weston, Lyon's Falls; Bachelors Home, Tonawanda; D. Lowell, Lyon's Falls; Only Son, Syracuse; J. H. Searls, Buffalo; Frank Smith, Buffalo.

Salt—Hi Gibson, Syracuse; Colonel J. S. Smith, Syracuse.

Potatoes—Levi Altentrand, Palmyra; Champion, Syracuse.

Malt—Ahwaga, Montezuma.

Flour—C. C. McDonald, Syracuse; C. H. Daniels, Rochester; Joseph Mattimore, Oswego.

Apples—F. A. Van Buren, Medina; W. D. Hoff, Rochester; E. C. Foote, Syracuse.

Corn—Manhattan, Buffalo; Alleghany, Utica; J. J. Parry, Jr., Buffalo.

Hay—Jane Elizabeth, Utica.

Staves—Van Buren and Noble, Buffalo; Brockport, Tonawanda; A. H. Mills, Buffalo.

Coal—C. O. Rieley, Buffalo; P. H. McShane, Buffalo.

Oats—Adrian, Buffalo; Lyman Odell, Buffalo; John McGraw, Montezuma; Kearsarge, Montezuma; Queen City, Buffalo; Enos B. Hunt, Geneva; John Murphy, Buffalo.

Mixed—Anna C. Wicks, Oswego.

Shipstuff—Peter B. Whit beck, Buffalo.

Barley Malt—Wm. E. Jennie, Buffalo.

Stones—P. H. Bird, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, November 28, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,736,540	Barley	467,995
Corn	175,889	Malt	226,202
Oats	2,050,800	Peas	10,751
Rye	140,248		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue dull and irregular in price. We quote Bags at 18c.@19c.; Bagging at 26½c.@27c.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at $1 10 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at $80c.@$1 75 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All kinds have been neglected, yet quoted nominally unchanged in price. American at $180@$205 for Undressed, and $250@$295 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $240@$245, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 11⅛c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3½c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—There has been a fair call noted for prime stock, which has been held very firmly. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 21c.@22½c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 18@18 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Port au Platte, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@20 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@28 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Maranham, 20@20 lbs., 14c.; Pernambuco, 20@20 lbs., 14c.; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 24@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@13½c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 40@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 33c.@40c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12¾ lbs., 16c.@17c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@15c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.@12c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in light demand, ranging from 8c.@19c., for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 543 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern meet with a fair sale at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately sought after at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—Prime tannages of Hemlock Sole have been in good request and strong in price. Most other kinds have been quiet at about former figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A pretty fair business has been reported in the leading kinds of stock at steady rates. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $28@$33; Clear Pine, $59@$61; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Planks, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Plank, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black Walnut, $100@$125; Eastern Spruce, $17 50@$21; No. 1 Pine Shingles, $4 50.

MOLASSES—With free receipts reported, (2,522 bbls. today,) New-Orleans has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade. Sales, 300 bbls., at auction, at 63½c.@71c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been unsettled in price, the offerings having been large, while the demand has been limited. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 32c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@75c., ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	32c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@75c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but held with firmness on the basis of $2 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs. A sale of 1,200 bbls. was reported at $2 05 ₱ 280 lbs., delivered. Tar has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive; 100 bbls. Wilmington have been placed at $2 35 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand on the basis of 45c. for Merchantable, ₱ gallon, showing a steady market; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been held more firmly, but has been inactive. We quote: City, from East India, sold at $39 50@$40, gold; Western, at $41@$42, currency, ₱ ton.

OILS—There has been a very moderate movement in all kinds since our last at less buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 62c.@65c., for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Bleached Sperm at $1 45@$1 47½; Lard-oil at $1 15@$1 20; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-Oil at 83c.@85c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 32½, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@50c.; Spermaceti at 23c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 45c.@47½c.; Southern Yellow, 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White Winter, 75c.@82½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more call for Crude, in bulk, at about 12c. ₱ gallon, but holders have been claiming a fractional advance, and have not been eager to place stock at present. Shipping Crude has been quiet and somewhat nominal at about 18c., here, and 15⅛c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 1,240 bbls. At the Creek there has been considerable speculative activity in Crude, in bulk, and with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted, for early and remainder of the year deliveries, up to $3 05@$3 10 on the Upper, and $3 25@$3 30 on the Lower Roads, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been in some request, for export and to cover November speculative contracts, in the local market on the basis of 22⅛c., with 23c. generally asked for Standard White, early delivery. At Philadelphia, a moderate inquiry has been noted at about previous figures, with sales reported, since our last, of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, November delivery, at 22⅛c.@23c.; 1,000 bbls. do., first half of December, at 22⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do., last half, chiefly at 22⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 8,600 bbls. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 1,760 bbls. and 2,200 cases for Leghorn, and 10,293 cases for Melbourne. Refined Oil, in cases, has been very quiet within a range of 27c.@27½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9c., in shipping order; 14½c.@15c., in cases, and 4⅛c.@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a limited inquiry noted for Pork since our last, chiefly for job lots of Mess for prompt delivery at about steady prices. The offerings have been light. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 430 bbls. at $23@$23 25, chiefly at $24, for old Western Mess; $22 50@$23 for new Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25 50 for Clear ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 bbls. New Western Mess, seller January and February, at $19 50 ₱ bbl., now held higher. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at easier prices. We now quote the range at from 7⅛c.@8⅛c., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue very dull at irregular prices; sales of small lots have been reported at 15c.@17c., for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in light demand at about former rates, ranging from 11⅛c.@11½c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 90 boxes. Lard has been in less request, opening buoyantly, but closing easier and in favor of buyers, for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 12⅛c.@13⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, closing at about 13⅛c.@13⅛c. for fair to new Western Steam, 13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery there has been a more urgent call at firmer rates: sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December, at 13⅛c.@13⅛c., closing with 13⅛c. bid. Beef has been in more request at previous figures; sales have been reported of 370 bbls., in lots; $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 75 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable and steady at $25@$27 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 275 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 85 bbls. Butter has been quiet within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 3,408 pkgs. Cheese has been in some demand at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@16c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 5,591 boxes.

RICE—Has been in demand and firm; sales, 100 tcs. Carolina at from $7 25@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in moderate request at about previous figures.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet since our last at 9⅛c.@10c., gold, for Crude, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 5,500 bags at equal to $2 02½, now generally held at $2 05, gold, ₱ bushel. The better qualities of Clover have been offered less freely at buoyant prices, with a fair inquiry noted, mainly for export; the poorer kinds have attracted little attention. Other varieties have been inactive. We quote Clover at 10⅛c.@10¾c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb., and Timothy at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 02½@$2 05, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after, including Honduras Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat at 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c., each, currency.

SOAP—Continues in demand and steady in price. We quote Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue in fair jobbing demand, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 47½c.@48c.; Cloves at 28c.@28½c.; Pepper at 25½c.@26c.; White Pepper at 32c.; Pimento at 18⅛c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@14c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The main call has been for Havana, of which some 5,300 boxes have been placed within a range of from 9⅛c.@10c. ₱ lb. In hogshead Sugar, the dealings have been confined to job lots on the basis of previous quotations. Market steady. The stock this morning was 37,359 hhds., 97,747 boxes, and 361,144 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 10 Box Sugars, 10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined have been in more request, but at rather easier rates, ranging from 11⅛c.@13⅛c., ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugar thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugars, 13⅛c.; Ground Sugar, 13⅛c.; White Sugar, A, 12⅛c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in very moderate demand at about former rates. Sales since our last have been 56,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.; also small lots of Stearine at 10c.@13⅛c., and Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at 90c.@91c., chiefly at 90⅛c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, — bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather stronger, though rates, as a rule, show no notable change. The offerings of room have been less liberal. The demand for accommodation has been moderate, chiefly for Flour, Wheat and Cotton. Petroleum vessels have not attracted much attention. For Liverpool there were taken 1,400 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-16d., by sail, and ⅛d.@9-16d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., by sail, which rate was said to have been subsequently refused; and 8½d., in bulk, by steam, closing with 8½d.@8¾d. bid, and 9d.@9½d. asked, by steam, ₱ bushel. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9½d. ₱ bushel; and 1,500 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₱ ton. There was a moderate call for Cotton vessels from Southern ports at full rates.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Monday, Nov. 28, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 239 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable produce, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—The receipts of Butter continue heavy, with unusual warm weather still prevailing. The receipt for Saturday last alone was about 4,000 pkgs., and we can only say that if the entire Winter's supply of Butter is to be forced on the market within a very short space of time the result must surely be a demoralized trade and very low prices. A more active demand prevailed for Butter up to the close of last week, at firm prices for extra qualities, and at almost buyers' rates, for low to medium stock. It should be noted by dairymen and shippers that Butter of the grade usually denominated fine is passed by buyers this season, and extra grades only accepted. We cannot alter quotations:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	39@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@38
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@38
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@38
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@34
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	36@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ lb.	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	34@38
Pennsylvania, Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30@33
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@31
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@31
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	18@20
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₱ lb.	14@15
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb.	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb.	31@32
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@30

CHEESE—The market for Cheese is very firm, holders showing great confidence and promptly refusing all bids beneath their views. But it is worthy of notice that the trade is very dull and the demand exceedingly limited from all classes of buyers. Receipts are an average of former seasons, and a very considerable stock is now being carried by the trade. Considerable quantities of early-made skimmed Cheese are arriving, and are sold as low as 3c. ₱ lb., while later-made stock brings 9c.@16c. Our quotations are unchanged:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13½@14½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12 @12
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	13½@14½
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11½

EGGS—Fresh Eggs continue in good request, while Limed stock is plenty, dull, and difficult to sell at low prices. We quote:

Extra State, N. Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh	34@36
Western, loss off	30@32
State and New-Jersey, loss off	33@34
Limed State, loss off	25@26
Limed Western, loss off	24@25

FRUITS—The market for Apples is unchanged.

Apples, choice selected, ₱ bbl.	$2 37@$2 50
Apples, mixed lots, ₱ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Apples, common, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Grapes, Isabella, ₱ lb.	7@ 9
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ lb.	14@ 15
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.	10 00@12 00

DRIED FRUITS—We quote:

Apples, new, sliced, prime, ₱ lb.	8 @ 9
Apples, new, prime, ₱ lb.	5½@ 6
Apples, new, common to good, ₱ lb.	3 @ 4
Peaches, peeled, prime, ₱ lb.	22 @23
Peaches, peeled, fair to good, ₱ lb.	16 @19
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ lb.	8½@ 9½
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ lb.	6 @ 7
Blackberries, ₱ lb.	9 @ 9½
Raspberries, ₱ lb.	31 @32
Cherries, new, ₱ lb.	17 @19
Plums, ₱ lb.	15 @16

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are in heavy receipts. Business is dull and the market is tending strongly to a lower range of prices.

Beans, Marrow, prime, new, ₱ bushel	$2 55@$2 65
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	2 25@ 2 50
Beans, Medium, prime, new, ₱ bushel	2 15@ 2 20
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 75@ 2 10
Beans, Pea, prime, new, ₱ bushel	2 25@ 2 50
Beans, assorted, common, ₱ bushel	50@ 1 10
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, free	1 15@ 1 30
Peas, Southern, Black Eye, ₱ bag	2 50@ 2 60

VEGETABLES—The receipts of Potatoes are more liberal and prices are easier.

Potatoes, Early Rose, ₱ bbl.	$3 00@$3 50
Potatoes, Peach Blows, ₱ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Prince Alberts, ₱ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Monitor, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ ....
Potatoes, Jackson White, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ 2 25
Potatoes, Dyright, ₱ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	5 00@ 8 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl.	75@ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry market for Thanksgiving Day was overstocked, and with free receipts and warm weather since that time, receivers have had a difficult task to work off their supplies without a wreck. Large quantities of ordinary stock have been worked off at from 7c.@9c., which includes all kinds of Poultry, and the prices for fine qualities have necessarily been reduced. Game is in limited supply and fair demand. Our Poultry quotations are for fine stock in good order:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, Jersey, prime, ₱ lb.	14@15
Turkeys, Jersey, prime, ₱ lb.	14@16
Geese, State, good, ₱ lb.	12@14
Chickens, State, ₱ lb.	11@14
Chickens, Western, prime, ₱ lb.	11@14
Turkeys, state, ₱ lb.	12@14
Ducks, good, ₱ lb.	16@18

GAME.

Partridges, Western and State, ₱ pair	$1 00@$1 25
Partridges, Eastern, ₱ pair	50@ 1 00
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75@ 80
Quails, ₱ dozen	2 50@ 3 25
Hares	60@ 75
Venison, Saddles, ₱ lb.	20@ 22
Venison, Carcass, ₱ lb.	12@ 12½

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	$2 10 @$2 25
Timothy seed, ₱ bushel	4 50 @ 4 75
Bees-wax, ₱ lb.	31 @ 31½
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ lb.	3 @ 4
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ lb.	5 @ 6
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₱ lb.	6½ @ 7½
Clover-seed, ₱ lb.	10 @ 10½
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	20 @ 25
Feathers, live geese, ₱ lb.	80 @ 85
Honey, White Clover, ₱ lb.	25 @ 28
Honey, Buckwheat, ₱ lb.	20 @ 23
Chestnuts, ₱ bushel	7 00 @ 8 00
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel	2 75 @ 3 75
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ bushel	3 10 @ 3 40

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madelne Henriques and Miss Emily Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and Mr. James Mace.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CZAR AND CARPENTER, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and Evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
THE MESSIAH (Oratorio.) Artists: Miss Christina Nilson, Miss H. Beebe, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. M. W. Whitney and Mr. Geo. Simpson.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
24th-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY JUSTIN McCARTHY. Subject: "The Franco-Prussian War."

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The extraordinary credit for the continuance of the war in France was voted in the North German Parliament by 178 to 9, the opponents being socialists and democratic members. The London evening papers of yesterday had a rumor that a Bavarian soldier had attempted to shoot King WILLIAM. The German newspapers are forbidden to publish correspondence from the seat of war. A London dispatch says that during a Prussian reconnoissance on Sunday, near Orleans, the French were driven from a strong position at one point of their line with heavy loss, including one General taken prisoner. Dispatches from Tours, received in London yesterday, report a general engagement in progress, at what point is not stated. The French claim victories along the Loire. Advices from Tours report a battle on Sunday, near Amiens, which continued all day. The French held their ground until late in the afternoon, when they fell back before the superior force and artillery of the Germans. They appear to have made another stand, but were again beaten, making a final stand at another point, they maintained their position until nightfall. A great victory is claimed by the French at another point near Amiens. The capture of La Fère in the North adds seventy cannon to the spoils taken by the Prussians. The command of KERATRY has been united to the Twenty-first Army Corps. The Garibaldians, under MINOTTI, in Eastern France, were defeated by Gen. WERDER, on Saturday, throwing away arms and knapsacks in their flight. The Germans, on Sunday, again came up with the French rear-guard, and a fight ensued, in which the latter lost 350 in killed and wounded, out of a force of 2,000. Fire was kept up vigorously on the besiegers from the forts on the south side of Paris, through Saturday night, giving rise to the expectation of a sortie, but all was quiet at the last accounts. The Paris *Figaro* is desirous of peace, the defense of Paris being impossible.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A meeting of the British Cabinet was held, yesterday, and a London dispatch assumes to give the action on the Eastern difficulty. According to this authority, it was agreed that the demand of Russia was not removed from the sphere of diplomacy by the last dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The Cabinet of Vienna is said not to be unfavorable to a conference, in principle, but urges the settlement of preliminary questions. The Sultan and the Grand Vizier exhibit no alarm, counting on a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Meanwhile, the preparations for war on the part of Great Britain and Russia continue. According to one authority, immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea. The feeling in financial circles in London was better, yesterday, and, according to the telegrams, the fear of a rupture was gradually abating. A telegram from Versailles, via Berlin and London, says a settlement on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note may be hoped for, and goes as far as to say that London has been agreed upon as the place where the conference is to be held. Another dispatch names January as the time of meeting of the conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The ratification by the German Federal Council of the treaty for the union of Wurtemburg to the Confederation was made in the House, in Berlin, yesterday. The adhesion of Bavaria is to be considered on Wednesday. Bavaria, under the new arrangement retains an independent military jurisdiction, under the command of her KING, but the organization, drill and equipment of her army are to be made to conform to the system of Prussia. On the opening of the Roumanian Chambers, Prince CHARLES referred, in the customary address, to the satisfactory relations with Turkey, and the adjustment of Consular jurisdiction. The amnesty offered by the Spanish Government has been accepted by Counts CHESTE and CALONGE, and they have been restored to their Captain-Generalships on taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. The death of JAMES STUART WORTLEY, yesterday, at the age of sixty-five years, is announced from London.

MEXICO.

Disorders prevail throughout Mexico.... In Sinaloa a revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered and the leaders arrested....PLACIDO VEGA refuses to disarm, and has accepted the leadership of another expedition....The troops at Rosario lately mutinied and pillaged the town....In Jalisco the Governor, assisted by Federal troops, has taken up arms, the Courts are closed, and the State generally is in a condition of anarchy....In Sonora war is going on against the Apache Indians....The Guaymas and Paso del Norte Railroad has been surveyed, and work will soon be commenced at both ends. ....A telegraph from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, has been projected.

GENERAL.

Rev. CHARLES WALKER, D. D., a prominent Congregational clergyman of Vermont, died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, in his eightieth year.

McETTRICK'S proposed pedestrian feat of walking for 104 consecutive hours, at Boston, was prevented by the Police, on Saturday, who arrested him for exhibiting without a license. Yesterday he gave bail and was released.

The boundary between Utah and Nevada, as determined by the late survey, locates several mining districts in Utah which have been regarded as belonging to Nevada. One effect of this is likely to be the throwing out of a sufficient vote to return FITCH to Congress.

MANNING, Democrat, was probably elected to Congress, at the special election in the Raleigh, N. C., District, on Saturday last, over J. W. HOLDEN, son of the Governor.

The schooner *Clara French*, of Gloucester, Mass., captured some time ago by the Canadian steamer *Plover*, was rescued on the 24th inst., and on the 25th recaptured by the *Plover*. The Captain and four others are held as prisoners.

There is a good deal of excitement at Potosi, Mo., over the capture of the assassin of the LAFINS family. The Sheriff has been obliged to resort to an armed posse to prevent the mob from lynching the prisoners.

Secretary BOUTWELL delivered the opening address at the Charity Fair in Washington, last night.

The latest returns of the Arizona election indicate that BRADY, Democrat, is chosen as delegate to Congress.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco has filed its bonds, and will shortly be authorized to commence business.

Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM, of Alabama, refuse to yield their offices to their successors, recently elected, and the Governor has obtained a number of troops to guard his office. Resolutions have been adopted in the Legislature condemning his course, and a public meeting was held last evening to protest against it.

The Happy Family.

If all the valuable offices connected with the City Government are not eventually held by relatives of TWEED, SWEENY & Co., it will be simply because those persons have not relatives enough to fill them. The offices are numerous enough, but a man's kinsfolk are usually limited in number. The Ring, having found that it is quite safe to disregard public opinion on all questions, and to study its own interests only, makes no scruple about providing very liberally for its dependents and hangers-on. Having bought up the Citizens' Association, through Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, and silenced as many of its opponents as are amenable to bribery, it naturally distributes the rest of the good things in its own immediate circle.

Yesterday another pleasing little arrangement was made. The long contest over the vacant Police Commissionership was terminated by the appointment of THOMAS J. BARR to succeed MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, who has just been elected Sheriff. This will be not less a surprise to the public than a disappointment to the rival candidates, for among the numerous applicants for the position, Mr. BARR's name has been less frequently canvassed than any. The selection is regarded as a triumph of SWEENY over TWEED in the councils of the Ring; or, in other words, of "brains" over "brass." TWEED's candidate was WALTER ROCHE, but SWEENY insisted upon the appointment of BARR; first, because he is an Irishman, but secondly, and chiefly, because he is Mr. SWEENY's beloved uncle. Any relative who can show a strawberry mark on his left arm is sure of being taken care of. The places are now about equally divided. TWEED has secured good quarters for a brother, a brother-in-law and a son; HOFFMAN has a father-in-law and a brother-in-law in the City Department; while SWEENY has obeyed the instincts of an affectionate heart by giving fat offices to a brother, a brother-in-law, and an uncle. And yet we are told that we do not live under a "personal government."

The delightful duty of announcing to Mr. BARR the stroke of good luck which had befallen him devolved upon Mayor HALL. He executed his little commission in not only a sympathetic, but even a touching manner. Like the man who began a history of his native village with an account of the deluge the Mayor begins his narrative of the present appointment at a date when he and Mr. BARR were in all the bloom and innocence of early life. That was twenty years ago, and, as we all know, time works wonders. It has produced many changes in Mayor HALL; among other things it has made him a "shameless corruptionist of the Ring," if we may believe the *World*—though we are inclined to look upon that as an invention of some of those atrocious conspirators who are trying to bring our City Government into disrepute. But at any rate, the Mayor is not what he was. Under all circumstances, however, it appears that his affection for his "Dear BARR" has been faithful and true. In the words of the song:

"I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me,
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart
In thinking, too, of thee."

After this, let us hear no more about the fickleness of human friendship. The Mayor, in fact, writes a very full biography of the friend of his heart. "I had determined to appoint you last Spring," he says. "My dear BARR" must have laughed in his sleeve when he read this. He knows quite well that the Mayor has had no more to do with this appointment than the man in the moon. He owes it to the much more profitable attachment of his nephew. Thus it is that the fly on the wheel, sometimes thinks he makes the wheel go round. It is sad, however, to learn on the authority of the Mayor that this appointment has created many "soreheads." We hope they will be suppressed without mercy. What is the use of letting the good things go out of the family? Mr. SWEENY only follows the example of Mr. TWEED, and Mr. TWEED copies Gov. HOFFMAN, and so the Ring is as round as ever. Tammany is now only a sort of asylum for the relatives of three or four men. By all means let us see the system fully carried out. By and by it will puzzle even JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR to deceive the public with regard to its operation.

A Peace Conference.

It is reported that the Russian Government has consented to join in a conference to meet next January in London, for the purpose of discussing the treaty of 1856, and the Eastern question generally. The rumor seems to have given much satisfaction in London, as it is regarded as a proof that peace is now assured. It seems to be thought that Russia could not possibly go to war after consenting to submit her claims to a conference.

We have already prepared our readers for this phase of the present difficulty, and pointed out our reasons for the belief that Russia will hold to her original purpose, conference or no conference. It is as much a matter of certainty as anything can be which has not yet happened that Russia will not withdraw her demands, and if England opposes them by arms, it will only be because public opinion is not wiser than the present Government on the question. Russia does not want to move her troops in the depth of Winter. For her to begin war at this moment would be simple madness. It therefore suits her purpose very well to have a conference in January. In all probability, France will not be able to be present at it, and that fact will supply a very good reason for breaking off the negotiations, unless they take a favorable turn for Russia. The deliberations can easily be protracted over the severest part of Winter, and then the Czar will be free to move. The probability is that he will send his troops into the Principalities as soon as the weather permits, and leave the other Powers to go prosing on about peace as long as they are in the humor.

By that time the English people may have arrived at the conclusion that they have had enough of fighting for Turkey. They will, perhaps, press on the Euphrates route to India, so as to have a second string to their bow, and try to render themselves independent of the Sultan or the Khedive. In the meanwhile, it is by no means certain that Russia wishes to stop the present highway to India—or that she could do it if she tried. The whole question, however, is scarcely likely to be settled without a "fight" somewhere. The Peace Conference is a pretty plaything, but it will be thrown aside when it has served its purpose.

Ultramontanism in the United States.

The Pope's supremacy in temporal as well as in spiritual matters has its most uncompromising advocates in the communities least likely to tolerate interference with individual liberty. The tendency of Catholicism in France is toward the larger and more liberal type, which would restrain Papal pretensions within reasonable limits. The Catholic intellect of France yielded little support to the intrigues which culminated in the dogma of infallibility, and it accepts with a wise appreciation of events the changes which have brought about Italian unity at the cost of His Holiness' temporal sovereignty. The same remark applies to Austria and the Catholics of Germany. Infallibility finds little favor there, and the limitation of Papal authority to spiritual concerns has called forth no noticeable evidence of public feeling. The intelligence which protests against a pretension at variance with common sense acquiesces, without hesitation, in a territorial reconstruction which unites the fortunes of the Italian population of the States of the Church with those of Italy. On both points, ultramontanism derives its most conspicuous support from Protestant countries. The majority of the prelates from the United States helped to elevate infallibility into a dogma, and its most plausible champion was supplied by England in the person of the Archbishop of Westminster. So it is in regard to temporal power. The English Dr. MANNING exerts his captivating eloquence against a proceeding in which VICTOR EMMANUEL merely executed the Italian will; and the American Archbishop SPALDING celebrates his return from Rome by denouncing a change which transforms its people from the abject subjects of ecclesiastical tyranny into the citizens of a nation comparatively free.

This ultraism is not confined to the magnates of the Catholic Church in this country. It taints the lower orders of the clergy, whose closer contact with American life might be expected to impregnate them with juster notions of government and popular rights. Father PRESTON, of this City, for example, is as extreme on the subject as the Cardinals whom the emancipation of Rome removed from fat and easy berths. According to him, the claim to temporal sovereignty is not a debatable topic. "No Catholic can maintain an opinion opposed to the temporal power of the Pope." Why? Because a "syllabus" concocted by the Pope himself so declares. The process of reasoning is, then, complete. The Pope, in the exercise of his infallibility, proclaims what a Catholic may or may not believe, and as the temporal power is part and parcel of the necessity which impels him to withhold from the public all knowledge of the transactions of his office for the last three years. The opinion will not be changed by the report with which Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and their associates have attempted to whitewash Mr. CONNOLLY and to conceal the secrets of his office.

The Controller's Office.

Can any one tell why the Board of Canvassers, which adjourned yesterday, *sine die*, omitted to declare the result of the vote for Controller of this City? Are they afraid to let the public see how much Mr. CONNOLLY ran behind his ticket? He is understood to have been elected, though by a small majority; but perhaps he prefers to hold his office by appointment from Mayor HALL, rather than by the votes of the people. This would be in keeping with the contempt usually displayed by members of the Ring for the popular will. It may be that the Ring regard the election of a Controller this Fall as illegal; but why then did they run a candidate? And having run a candidate, why do they now refuse to declare the result of the vote? The mystery that shrouds every movement of the Ring touching the present incumbent of the Controller's office is, in itself, evidence against the iniquity it is intended to cover. Let us look at the facts.

The new charter which TWEED, SWEENY & Co. succeeded in getting through the Legislature last Winter, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars to their bribery fund, left the Controllership of this City, what it always had been, an elective office. CONNOLLY's term was to expire on the 1st of January, 1871, and his successor was to be chosen at the election just held. Although the "Young Democracy" had been defeated at Albany by means as corrupt and audacious as any that ever disgraced the annals of legislation, they retained some strength in this City. Indeed, it was not certain that the Ring could defeat them. But, for the purposes of the Ring, it was essential that the Controller's office should be secured, for there were concealed the proofs of its robberies of the City Treasury, and on its continued possession rested their hopes of future impunity. They therefore resorted to the illegal and desperate expedient of inserting in that "budget of frauds," the Tax Levy, a clause abolishing the elective feature of the office of Controller, and continuing Mr. CONNOLLY in power four years longer by appointment of the Mayor. This extraordinay device was consummated on the last day of the session, without the knowledge of half a dozen members of either House, the law as passed requiring the Mayor to appoint the new Controller *within five days* after its enactment. Thus neither the people nor the Press had an opportunity of protesting against the reappointment of the present incumbent. In fact, very few of our citizens were aware that such an act had passed the Legislature before the appointment was made by Mayor HALL.

But the end was not yet. As the November election approached, a rumor was whispered about, to the consternation of the Ring, that their little sleight-of-hand performance at Albany would not endure a judicial test, and that the opposition to Tammany Hall intended to nominate a candidate for Controller in spite of the clause in the Tax Levy. At first, the Ring professed to treat this proposition with derision. TWEED & Co. next boasted that they held a written opinion from Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, which set the legal question at rest in their favor. In spite of O'CONOR's "opinion," however, the Anti-Tammany Convention nominated their candidate for Controller. Ten days afterward the Tammany Convention met, and, with unusual display, went through the formality of nominating the candidates already selected by the Ring. Not a word was said about the office of Controller. We stated, at the time, that on the morning of the election voters would find on the Tammany tickets the name of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for Controller;—and the remark was verified. CONNOLLY's name was found on every Tammany ballot printed or distributed on election day. Nevertheless, the name of CONNOLLY was scratched off of many thousands of the ballots cast—how many thousands, it now appears the Ring are afraid to let the public know.

Now, why are these extraordinary means resorted to to keep this Mr. CONNOLLY in the office of Controller? Why was it that he was first secretly legislated into a second term of office, against a plain provision of the Constitution? Why was it that he was secretly "run" for an office to which his party did not dare openly nominate him? Most people will say that all this mystery and deception is designed to cover up some gross mismanagement in the office over which Mr. CONNOLLY presides, and that the Press and the People are to be kept in the dark as to the character of his official acts. Be that as it may, the public will not be deceived by the report with which Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and their associates have attempted to whitewash Mr. CONNOLLY and to conceal the secrets of his office.

Our Indian Policy.

A communication relating to Governmental intercourse with the Indian tribes, prepared by the late Hon. JOSEPH R. BROWN, of Minnesota, has lately been made public. The deceased gentleman was, throughout his life, a consistent advocate of an enlightened and humane policy in regard to the wards of the nation. The production in question contains a detailed exposition of views which the author was instrumental in getting to some extent embodied in a treaty, formed in 1867, between the Government and two bands of the Sioux. If generally applied and properly carried out, it is thought that the policy here foreshadowed would result in "transforming the present dependent heathen tribes into industrious, useful and independent Christians." The steps leading to a consummation so devoutly to be wished are, at least, worth inquiring into.

The author fully admits the repeated instances of failure that may be cited in the endeavor to civilize the Indians. In spite of this he maintains "the latent capacity for improvement" of the inferior race, as evidenced by the testimony of missionaries and other teachers, that "Indian children learn to read and write more rapidly than white children, and learn the use of tools with greater facility," and as shown also by the attainment of high academic honors by Indian students; by the elaborate carvings found in their camps, and the delicacy of the needle-work executed by their women. Instead of charging the failure of our well-meant attempts to civilize the red man upon the intractable nature of the materials to be operated upon, Mr. BROWN directly charges our failures upon ourselves, inasmuch as "while professing anxiety for the civilization of the Indian tribes," we have actually prevented this result through the policy that has been adopted toward them. He considers that the fundamental errors of our Government in dealing with the Indians have been its endeavor to civilize tribes instead of individuals, and the practice established by law, of all issues, with the exception of pecuniary annuities, being made in bulk to the Chiefs. It is urged with some show of reason, that it is the interest of the Chiefs and head men of the tribe to oppose civilization, from its obvious tendency to impair their own power and influence. The tribal system further interferes with the elevation of the industrious members of these savage communities, inasmuch as the labor of all is devoted to the use of all. The first reform for which he contends is, therefore, a cessation of the practice of putting agricultural implements and other appliances of civilization in the hands of the Chiefs. Under existing circumstances these magnates usually dower some of their foremost warriors or medicine men with the houses and implements intended as the nucleus of a farm. The braves of the tribe, holding agricultural labor in supreme contempt, usually "trade" the articles furnished by a paternal Government to the nearest white settlers, and so retain their dignity and idleness unimpaired. The necessity of making such grants to individuals, selected as likely to make a proper use of them, involves the second reform contemplated by Mr. BROWN, namely, a Government protection to individual property among the Indians.

The adoption of these two measures would, it is asserted, have the effect of forming "large communities of civilized and Christianized Indians," whose influence and example would rapidly operate upon their fellows, and tend to the dissolution of the tribal system, which is the most powerful obstacle to the elevation of our aborigines. A scheme of gradual improvement and admission to the rights of citizenship is traced out in conformity with these fundamental provisions. If the success of the initial steps were certain, there could be little difficulty in proceeding even to the length desired by Mr. BROWN. We are not quite so sanguine as the author about the possibility of a general application of his principles. If the bonds of the tribe are loose enough to admit of any such experiment, the process of civilization must already have advanced a certain distance; in the very cases to which he wishes it applied the authority of the Chief is so unquestionably paramount that its adoption would necessarily result in effecting nothing at all, or in merely changing slightly the course by which the Government grants become absorbed. There can be no question, however, that if any such policy could be carried out, the benefits resulting from it would be of a very decided character. And chief among these would be, one not noticed in the production before us, namely, that the necessity would be to a great extent removed of treating with the Indians as with nationalities enjoying a quasi independence. The whole system of treaties is full of perplexing anomalies, tending as much to mislead the red man regarding his true position, as to introduce perpetual changes and contradictions into our intercourse with him. On this and other grounds, the positions advanced in this highly interesting production are eminently worthy of consideration.

Another Way of Settling the Alabama Claims.

The American correspondent of the London *Times* reproduces the letter of the President of the Great Western Marine Company of this City, favoring the *private* settlement of the *Alabama* claims with the British Cabinet. It strikes us that it is unfortunate for the writer, and the concern which he is presumed to represent—with or without the official sanction of his Board of Directors—that such a letter should ever have been written, or, if written, made public. The very suggestion of settling a great wrong to the nation by compounding the claims of a few of its underwriters against the risks of piracy, when the *Alabama* was known to be at sea, is simply an impertinence, which the writer of the letter confesses the Secretary of State has thus far treated with contempt—the contempt of silence, as most people would be disposed to characterize it.

The Great Western Office may or may not be the only *Alabama* claimant disposed to compromise the honor of the United States on such terms. However numerous or select the claimants may be, there can be but one answer to the proposition—namely, that it cannot be entertained. And this being the plain conclusion in the matter, both with the public and the Government at Washington, it is hardly necessary to waste words upon the insults to the Administration and to Congress with which this letter abounds.

The Suez Canal.

The inclination shown by shippers of tea from China to New-York to avail themselves of the new route, by way of Suez, renders any prospect of improvement in the canal a matter of interest. Despite the undoubted grandeur of the achievement, there were at the time of its opening certain drawbacks in the insufficient depth of water, the narrowness of the channel, and the too great sharpness of the turns. The perseverance displayed, both by the Company and the Egyptian Government, is highly creditable to them, and will, it may be hoped, eventually insure the improvements which the canal needs.

A correspondent of a foreign paper who recently passed through the canal in a steamer drawing 19½ feet of water, 340 feet long, and of 1,414 tons burden, writes in satisfactory terms of its present condition, while admitting that much remains to be accomplished before it can be considered as a completed highway between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The vessel in which he took passage from Suez was detained six hours at the entrance to permit the downward exit of two steamers from Alexandria, and this at once suggests the absolute necessity of frequent "sidings," so as to obviate the necessity of similar delays in future. Although the published charts indicate places where these are supposed to exist, no sidings whatever are to be found between Suez and Ismaila, while the curves of this portion of the work render the passage unusually difficult. The correspondent to whom we have referred also complains of the defective pilot organization. Few, if any, of the men taking charge of vessels passing through understand one word of English. The writer's recommendation that the entire channel be widened, so as to allow steamers to pass each other at any point, is not likely to find acceptance for a considerable time, the enormous expense it would involve rendering it at present impracticable.

One of the narrowest portions of the work is just beyond Suez, where the canal leaves the bay, and dredges are still busy in deepening and widening the channel. From Chalouf to the Bitter Lakes, however, it may be considered as complete, in the sense of a "single track" canal. Throughout its entire length the course is well marked off, and no accident need be apprehended from a want of necessary buoys and landmarks. The minimum depth at any point in the canal proper is stated to be twenty-two feet, that in Lake Timsah at twenty-one feet, and the banks are described as firm and showing no signs of drift. A tug is, however, deemed necessary, even when the vessel in transit is a steamer, and this is a decided disadvantage. The total cost of passing through the eighty-six miles and a half of canal is, to vessels of fifteen hundred tons, about £700 sterling, or some $3,200.

And this suggests the question of income. It will be remembered that in June last the directors of the Company declared their inability to pay up the interest of the coupon bonds due about that date, and it does not, unfortunately, seem that their financial prospects have since improved. The total capital is put down at £16,500,000, of which a considerable portion is held by the Viceroy of Egypt. But to pay the interest due to outside shareholders alone, an annual income must accrue of £840,000, while the cost of maintenance, dredging, &c., is roundly estimated at £160,000 for the same period. There must, therefore, be a total annual income of £1,000,000, or about $4,800,000, to make the canal a bare success, quite irrespective of any profit to the Egyptian Government; and to furnish this, at the rate of ten francs a ton, will require the daily transit of 6,850 tons. The maximum traffic as yet reached has never exceeded, though frequently falling short of, two thousand tons. Many causes have doubtless conspired to decrease the revenue of the canal during the past six months. The war now raging has had a most injurious effect. But despite all this, it cannot be hoped that the busy season now commencing in India will so greatly add to the traffic as to furnish a sufficient quantity of tonnage to defray expenses. Should it be found that this is the case for a reasonable period after the declaration of peace, a grave question will arise as to the manner in which the canal is to be maintained. The tariff of tonnage dues cannot be increased, as that would render them prohibitory; and yet a waterway requiring such constant dredging and banking cannot be maintained by any company at a dead loss. Government aid must step in, or the labor of years and expenditure of millions will be thrown away; but no one Power will permit another to assume the preponderating influence which a sole charge of the canal would insure to those exercising it. The English capitalists may turn out to have been correct in their prediction—that it would never pay in a business sense. That it will ever be abandoned is, after the enormous effort used in its construction, unlikely. Its ultimate fate will, however, possess greater interest for our mercantile community than was at first deemed possible, as there was an inclination to doubt whether it would be worth the while of vessels bound from China to New-York to avail themselves of the short cut it offered.

MINOR TOPICS.

As everybody expected, Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, the only Republican member of the Assembly elected from this City, has been "counted out" by the Board of Canvassers, pursuant to orders from TWEED and SWEENY. This will give the Democracy a majority in the next Assembly, and enable them to elect their Speaker, and secure the Committees. Tammany will, of course, demand the Speakership for one of her tools again this Winter, as she did last; and by the same liberal use of money among what the *World* calls the "Hayloft and cheese-press" Democrats in the Assembly, she will probably get it. JACOBS and the Kings County delegation may rave and tear their hair about the grasping selfishness of the New-York Ring, but they will have to submit, or be read out of the party. As for the Republicans of this City, who are thus headed out of their only Representative in the Legislature, we know of no way in which they can resent the outrage except by compelling Tammany Hall to swallow a dose of its own medicine. The same pretext on which Mr. TWOMBLY is defrauded of a seat in the Legislature, if applied to the Congressional Districts, would render vacant the seat of *every* Congressman returned as elected in this City. If it is legal and right in one case, it would be equally legal and right in the other. Tammany, at any rate, could not complain, and with such a foe to contend against, the only effective weapon is retaliation.

Mayor HALL admitted in his Cooper Institute speech that the predecessors of the present City Chamberlain, referring, doubtless, to SWEENY and DEVLIN, were in the habit of keeping "large bank accounts, (of money belonging to the City,) on which they were paid interest, which they pocketed, and they would sometimes actually borrow money at low rates and get full interest on it, from keeping heavy lines of deposits in the City banks." This same system is still continued under SWEENY's disciple and brother-in-law, Mr. Chamberlain BRADLEY. And yet, after an examination of the Finance Department, Controller CONNOLLY's committee of six conclude and certify that the financial affairs of the City are managed "in a correct and faithful manner."

On Sunday, one section of the French Army of the North appears to have gained a victory, and another to have sustained a defeat. The scene of the former was the little town of Moreuil, situated in a narrow valley, watered by the River Aure, about twelve miles south-west of Amiens. The latter occurred near the town of Villers, about five miles to the north of Amiens. These two engagements, occurring at a distance of eighteen miles from each other, can only be explained on the theory that a junction was on the point of being made between two divisions of the French Army of the North, for the purpose of co-operating for the relief of Amiens, at present besieged by the First German Army Corps under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and that instead of waiting to be attacked, the Germans left their intrenchments for the purpose of meeting, and if possible defeating, their opponents in detail. The smaller body advancing from the north were dislodged from their position after an obstinate conflict; the main body of the army coming forward along the highway from the direction of Montdidier claim to have achieved an important victory. Of the completeness of this we shall be able to judge when we find whether Gen. MANTEUFFEL abandons for the present his designs upon Amiens. In any case, however, the two actions show very conclusively that the *morale* of the French troops is rapidly improving. The time for disgraceful panics appears to have passed, unless the reported conduct of the Garibaldians can be stigmatized as such, and the moral effect of any success, however slight, will materially aid in the restoration of a national spirit worthy of the crisis.

Mr. SEWARD, after being caught in a typhoon in Japanese waters, went to see the Tycoon, and thus added two memorable "experiences" to his long and varied observations since he retired from the office of Secretary of State. The Emperor received the veteran statesman very graciously, and everybody tried to pay him honor—including Sir HARRY PARKES, the British Minister. Mr. SEWARD has consequently seen a part of Japan under the most favorable circumstances. He is going on to China and the East Indies, where (in India especially) he may be sure of a hearty greeting. If he were disposed to write his travels on his return, he would doubtless produce the most interesting book which has seen the light for many years past.

A beautiful illustration of the glorious uncertainties of Democratic rule will be found in our report of yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. We imagine that the fact of the Common Council and the Water Board having awarded two separate contracts for paving one section of street, and of contractor number two having duly taken up the blocks of contractor number one, before laying down the concrete which he had engaged to supply, will strike everybody but the unfortunate property-holders who are assessed for both operations, as being supremely ludicrous. We have had occasion before to refer to the true Democratic horror of centralization exhibited by the Brooklyn civic rulers. A few more exercises of independent authority like the above will probably convince the Brooklyn public that the autonomy of public Boards requires certain limitations.

An organ of the Tammany Ring suggests that an amendment to the Naturalization laws ought to be introduced, "providing that the white immigrant, as soon as he lands on the soil, shall become a citizen of the United States, entitled to vote." Is it not a fact that the agents of Tammany already act upon this principle? The amendment seems rather superfluous—unless Tammany is afraid that the Federal Election law may a little interfere with its special patent for manufacturing citizens out of new comers.

The Rochester *Chronicle* drops a friendly tear over the awful fate which it believes has befallen the NEW-YORK TIMES. It says that Mr. TWEED has bought "all the stock." Our columns look very much like it every day. The dolts who believe the crazy inventions of "New-York correspondents" deserve to be taken in occasionally, but the Rochester *Chronicle* is a sensible journal, and ought to know better. Instead of going for information to the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who apparently thinks it a creditable thing to sell untruths to his employers, why does not the Rochester *Chronicle* read the papers nearer home? If the third-rate "correspondents" go on as they are now doing, even their dupes will some day get as sick o

them as the sane portion of the public long has been.]

If the City Bank, of which Mr. MOSES TAYLOR is President, were managed in the same way that the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt is, we doubt whether its shares would command the high premium at which they are now quoted. In one case the capital and deposits are kept invested and productive of income, while in the other, very large amounts, frequently upward of a million dollars, remain idle for months at a time, yielding no revenue to the fund. Notwithstanding this fact, and many others of similar character, Mr. TAYLOR'S signature heads the famous certificate, setting forth "that the financial affairs of the City are administered in a correct and faithful manner."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

HAMLET AT NIBLO'S.

"Hamlet" was performed, last night, at Niblo's. The tragedy was put up for the purpose of collecting in one play a number of well-known artists. It did not attract a full house, but most of those who were present were deeply interested, and were noticeably liberal in their applause. The cast of the chief parts is appended:

Hamlet	Mr. Walter Montgomery
Ophelia	Mrs. Scott-Siddons
Queen Gertrude	Mme. Ponisi
Polonius	Mr. Mark Smith
The Ghost	Mr. L. R. Shewell
King Claudius	Mr. Milnes Levick
Laertes	Mr. Theodore Hamilton
First Grave-digger	Mr. Vining Bowers
Horatio	Mr. H. Collins
Osric	Miss Bessie Sudlow

Mr. MONTGOMERY has clearly studied the text with anxious care. His *Hamlet* is spirited, melodious and, if not exactly princely, is never vulgar. In voice and person Mr. MONTGOMERY is well adapted to the character, although his face is somewhat lacking in mobility and his voice in what a turfman would call "staying" power. Combining not a little grace with a great deal of elocutionary skill, he does all that in him lies to give force to the terrible, the impassioned and the metaphysical passages that make *Hamlet* at once so deeply mysterious and so supremely difficult a character to embody. But Mr. MONTGOMERY is wanting in some important desiderata. He is poorly endowed with originality, with tenderness and with spontaneity.

The imagination with which the morbid Prince should be "all compact" in Mr. MONTGOMERY'S effort is too sadly conspicuous for its absence. We need not dwell on the consequences of such deficiencies. Suffice it to say that Mr. MONTGOMERY'S *Hamlet*, while a long way from being ideally perfect, is, for the present, better than that of many tragedians who attempt the part, including the performance of more than one of longer and more firmly-established reputation. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' poetic face and charming person were cordially welcomed in *Ophelia*. *Hamlet's* unhappy love could hardly be looked better than Mrs. SIDDONS looks her. We would gladly go much further in praise, but the result of the struggle between candor and gallantry is perhaps best implied by silence. Mrs. SIDDONS gives way too much to pet tricks of expression and action, and seems hopelessly abandoned to a certain school-girl cadence that entirely deprives her delivery of naturalness or feeling. Mme. PONISI'S *Queen* is so well known and appreciated as to require, at this time, no special description. We have seen that favorite comedian, Mr. MARK SMITH, to better advantage than he appeared last night as *Polonius*. He was senile in the part, but not shrewd, and the wisdom of the old man's fine speeches seemed ill-placed when coming from the sort of counselor *Polonius* on this occasion was represented to be. Mr. SHEWELL, to our surprise, was imperfect in the words of the *Ghost*, and apparently could not have been very impressive in depicting the "majesty of buried Denmark" had it been otherwise. Mr. LEVICK plays one scene of the *King* remarkably well, and Mr. HAMILTON is not nicely suited, and so is ill at ease in *Laertes*. The remaining characters call for no particular notice. To-night the same array of performers appear in "As You Like It."

"CASTE" AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S comedy of "Caste," which will be remembered not only as the most substantial and symmetrical of that clever dramatist's works, but as the first by which his name became known here, was acted for the first time this season at Wallack's, last night. A representation having had so frequent notice in our columns need hardly be reviewed again. Those impersonations whereof the effect is most certain, were again contributed to the entertainment by artists whose names will not be separable from them so long as studied and vigorous performances are borne in pleasant recollection. Miss GERMON was *Polly Eccles*, Miss MESTAYER was *The Marchioness*, Mr. STODDART embodied *Eccles*, and Mr. HARLOWE was *Captain Hawtree*. The exertions of these performers had the wonted results, for the amusement afforded was continuous. The new comers in "Caste" were Mrs. BARRY, who was *Esther Eccles*, Mr. COLEMAN, who played *Sam Gerridge*, and Mr. CLARKE, who represented *George d'Alroy*. The humor of Mr. A. W. YOUNG in the part of the clumsy suitor of *Polly*, was missed, but the acting of Mrs. BARRY and of Mr. CLARKE was quite worthy of the characters assumed. "Caste" is to be repeated on Thursday, and on Saturday afternoon and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Little Jack Sheppard" will be acted for the first time in this country at Lina Edwin's Theatre this evening....The receipts of the Olympic Theatre on Thanksgiving Day (two performances) were $3,693 25....Prof. FAVARGER recites this afternoon at the Union League Club Theatre. His entertainments are deserving of liberal encouragement.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

The last opportunity to hear Miss NILSSON in oratorio will be offered by the entertainment at Steinway Hall this evening. To-morrow the lady is to sing in Philadelphia.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

A complimentary concert is to be given to Mr. HOWARD GLOVER, well-known in the art-world of Europe and of America, at Wallack's Theatre, to-morrow afternoon. Mr. GLOVER'S labors as a musician and a composer merit, certainly, a more substantial token of their appreciation than they seem to have received, and we trust that the public will take the view of this question which Mr. WALLACK—who has generously granted the use of his house—and many prominent artists, by contributing their services, have already done. The performance will begin at 1½ o'clock, and will be supplied by the efforts of Mmes. Marie Krebs, Krebs-Michalesi, Zelda Seguin, Anna Bishop and Eleanor Glover; of Signor Ronconi, and of Messrs. J. R. Thomas and Alberto Laurence. The full orchestra will be directed by Mr. Glover.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

We have been requested by the Secretary to state that the ladies and gentlemen who have signed the register as associate choral members of the Church Music Association, will, at the next rehearsal this evening, be expected to answer to the "roll-call." Those who have been absent three times will be taken off the list, and no further additions will be made to the ranks of the chorus unless by special permission of the Executive Committee. The first public rehearsal of the Association occurs at Steinway Hall on this day fortnight.

The French Subscription.

From Boston Messrs. LASALLE & Co. have just received a remittance of $1,009 20, the proceeds of a concert in aid of the wounded, arranged by the French Aid Committee in that city. To this affair Mr. VIEUXTEMPS, the well-known artist, gave an active support, and assisted in obtaining an efficient corps of artists for the occasion. The French Committee at Boston contributed $800 before, and Mr. AUSTE, the Secretary, announces in his communication that more will be forthcoming.

The thirty-first installment of subscriptions received during the past week at the office of the *Courrier* amounts to $2,910 25, which, with the thirty previous installments, amounting to $22,... 25, makes a total of $25,898 98.

WASHINGTON.

Retrenchment in Collecting Revenue—Shall There be a Session of Congress in March—Arrival of Officials—A Troublesome Schooner—Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The measure for the consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts, now going on, will relieve the country of the service of about 160 Assessors and Collectors, beside many minor officers. Since Oct. 1, the number of Assistant Assessors dispensed with is 419, and by the 1st of January next it will reach 600. The expense of collecting the revenue, which has reached nearly $8,000,000 per annum, will, by this means, probably be reduced to $6,000,000 per annum.

THE DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

D. W. DANIELS, Collector of Customs at Buffalo, alleged to be short in his accounts in the sum of $300,000, was at the Treasury Department today. In the meantime a special agent is in charge of his office.

SESSION OF CONGRESS IN MARCH.

The majority of members of the House who have arrived here thus far are decidedly opposed to the repeal of the law providing for a session of the Forty-second Congress in March. Speaker BLAINE and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON also think it would be impolitic to repeal it. There is a manifest advantage in having the legislative body organized at all times, and the session will, doubtless, be held. The Protectionists are generally also against repeal, as that would only give additional time for combinations to control the organization next December.

CONGRESSMAN FITCH.

Hon. THOMAS FITCH, member of Congress from Nevada, who arrived here last week, has gone North to meet several engagements for lecturing before Congress meets. Mr. FITCH says he will not contest the seat of his opponent recently elected. He does not believe in obtaining a seat by that means, and it would hardly be worth the labor to only get into the House after all important positions had been filled. Nevertheless the House will miss Mr. FITCH'S eloquence, and will hope to see him back again when the time comes.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here today are Representative LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, and member elect SESSIONS, of the Chautauqua District, New-York: also, LYMAN K. BASS, Esq., of Buffalo, United States District-Attorney, who was not elected to Congress, and Hon. CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of West Virginia.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received a large number of visitors today, among whom were Senator WILLIAMS, Congressman LOUGHRIDGE, Gen. BRICE, and others.

GEN. DENT.

Gen. DENT, who is on duty at the Executive Mansion, and who has been holding the position of Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, has been assigned to the Second Regiment of Artillery as Lieutenant-Colonel. The rank he now holds is Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MRS. GAINES' CASE.

On Saturday Judge PASCAL delivered an argument before Secretary DELANO and Assistant Secretary OTTO, of the Interior Department, against the motion to set aside the survey made by the Surveyor-General of Louisiana, under the confirmation in favor of DANIEL CLARK, father of MYRA CLARK GAINES, for 1,920 toises square of land in and above the City of New-Orleans, as it was in 1807. The claim rests upon the confirmation by the Commissioners of the old Board of Louisiana, appointed under the act of 1807, and two acts of Congress, one in 1816 and the other in 1858, approving the confirmations by that Board. The question seems to be one of identity, as Judge PASCAL insisted that there was no power to go behind the confirmatory acts of Congress. Those opposed to Mrs. GAINES, insist that there was a mistake as to the quantity of land. They believe the Commissioners intended 1,920 square toises instead of 1,920 toises square. The quantity of land is 3,400 acres, which involves the right to several millions of dollars.

PETTY COMPLICATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Deputy Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, writes to the Treasury Department that on the 20th of August last the American schooner *Rebecca* arrived at Brazos de Santiago in ballast, from Bagdad, Mexico, the Captain making the entry in regular form, and claiming to require repairs before going to sea. That on the 31st of August the vessel received a cargo of twenty packages of dry goods, and cleared for Nautla, Mexico. The goods had been imported into Brownsville from Matamoras in the regular way, and consigned to P. M. SPINELLI, who gave the proper warehouse bond for the goods to Nautla. The *Rebecca* had for some time been suspected of being engaged in illegitimate traffic. Subsequently the Deputy at Brownsville obtained such information against the *Rebecca* as to justify her seizure on the expiration of her term of quarantine, and he therefore proceeded to Brazos on the 25th ult., went on board, and took formal possession of the schooner. The next day he received a letter from the Mexican Consul at Brownsville covering a copy of the protest made by a Mexican Custom-house officer, together with other papers, in which that officer made a demand for the rendition to his Government of the vessel and cargo as the lawful prize of the Mexican Government. Neither the Captain, the Customs officers nor the owner of the vessel, who was on board, told the Brazos Deputy Collector, the vessel was or had been under seizure. The matter has been reported to the District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, and to the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, together with all the facts. The Mexican Consul at Brownsville has reported the case to his Government, and also to the Mexican Minister at Washington, who will probably demand the release of the schooner to the authorities of his country.

AN ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, expresses the gratification he feels in representing that agriculture is in a prosperous condition, and productive in a high degree. He says it is the foundation interest of the country, the source of supply of the physical wants of all classes, and the nursery of energy and virtue. Agriculture is, further, equally essential for the recuperation of the less healthful pursuits of life from their waste and enervation. The Commissioner also says it is gratifying to believe, from indubitable evidence, that the examples of rational and recuperative culture are relatively increasing, however slowly and gradually they may be making inroads upon the destructive and irrational modes so generally prevalent. These examples are most numerous in the Middle States, and may be seen with comparative frequency in the older sections of the West. They are found occasionally in New-England, and are beginning to be noted in the Southern, but there is no State in which exhaustion and irrational culture is not predominant. The industrial colleges, under the land grant of Congress, of 1862, have progressed during the past year, but the land scrip has been issued to most of the Southern States and a portion of it sold, but the Commissioner has heard of no action toward the organization of colleges, and fears the scrip has, in some instances, been frittered away by sales at nominal prices, as has been the case in many of the Northern and Eastern States. The Commissioner speaks of steam plowing, silk culture, cinchona trees, statistical division, cattle disease, the library department, grounds, &c., making suggestions designed to be valuable in the future. The number of packages issued during eleven months of the year number 358,391, of which 133,043 were sent to members of Congress, 7,865 to agricultural societies, 71,400 to the corps of statistical correspondents, and 7,960 to meteorological observers. The distribution includes seeds of cereals, grasses, hemp, jute, ramie, opium, poppy, sugar, beet, tobacco, sorghum, forest and shade trees, and many of the species of plants oleaginous, edible, medical and fibrous. The most abundant and convincing evidence of the great economic value of this distribution can be obtained from the archives of the Department, or gained from the sub-report in the recent annual volumes. The total amount expended by the Department since Nov. 30, 1869, is $107,175, including salaries, leaving the total balance unexpended, of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, of $107,370.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Since the 1st of July last upward of 800 maimed soldiers have applied for the benefits of the act of Congress making provision for artificial limbs, or for money commutation. Five hundred of these applications have already been acted on at the Surgeon-General's Office. The soldier can either procure an artificial leg, or an arm, by an order, or, instead, $75 for a leg, or $50 for an arm, many of the invalids preferring to select and buy their own artificial limbs.

A GOLD BANK STARTED.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco has filed its bonds with the Controller of the Currency, and shortly will be authorized to commence business.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is not probable that the President's annual message will be printed in advance of its delivery to Congress, in order to guard additionally against an unauthorized and premature publication.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary BOUTWELL delivered the opening address to-night, at the Masonic Hall, at the great Charity Fair. He stated that the object is to found an institution, not a school or a home, but a house of industry, designed to furnish an opportunity for labor to those who dwell in the city, but whose indigence is so great that they have not the means either of obtaining or of doing work. The charity is not to be limited to persons of one faith in religion or to any one nationality or race. The Secretary said the occasion ought not to pass without a statement of the truth that institutions of the sort, though necessary in the existing conditions of things, do not touch or even seek to touch the sources of poverty. These are to be found generally in ignorance and vice, or rather it may be said, in ignorance alone, for in the broadest view of the subject vice itself is a consequence of ignorance—not ignorance merely of books or letters, but ignorance of labor and the cost of labor, and generally of the means of doing those things which are necessary to the comfort of individuals and families. The Secretary concluded by saying:

"It is further true there is no security for Republican institutions or liberty of the people under any form of Government, except in their general intelligence. In one sentence it may then be said, that a system of public instruction furnishes the only sure basis for free governments—the only means by which the laboring people are to be relieved from poverty, and the only means at their command for the elevation of the class to which they belong. In this view of society, I commend this institution to you as a palliation for existing evils, but in no sense as a remedy. It may be true, it is true, that no complete remedy can be found, but unquestionably the nearest approach to it is in a system of public instruction supported by universal taxation, and supported by a public sentiment, which recognizes such a system, as the only means practicable for the education of the whole people and their preservation from poverty and vice.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners will shortly be held here. Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, Secretary and a member of the Board, arrived here today from an extended tour among the Indians of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory. The condition of Indian affairs, generally, is regarded as highly satisfactory, and the attempt will soon be made to add the Apaches to the number of tribes now holding peaceful relations with the Government, and there are indications that a measure of this kind will be successful.

The Whipping Post in Delaware Once More.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 26.

The usual semi-annual flogging scene was enacted in this town again today. At 10 o'clock the gates were thrown open, and the usual motley crowd flocked in to take a look at a colored man in the pillory. SAMUEL SCOTT was the victim's name, and he had been convicted of attempted burglary, for which he was sentenced to one hour in the pillory, twenty lashes and one year's imprisonment. At 11 o'clock Mr. VINING took him out and helped him drag his stiffened limbs down the ladder.

This was the signal for the whipping to begin, but the new Sheriff manifested so little eagerness for the task that Mr. VINING had to go and call him out of the Court-room to indicate the majesty of law by beating with a cat-o'nine-tails on human backs.

JOHN CARPENTER, a colored man, who had pleaded guilty to stealing a cow and been sentenced to twenty lashes and six months' imprisonment, was the first prisoner brought out. He took his lashing with stolid firmness, the blows not being very severe.

Several fellows in the crowd protested that the new Sheriff, Mr. ARMSTRONG, did not lay it on hard enough. The Sheriff felt the reproach, and the next prisoner, EDWARD RINGGOLD, a light-yellow man, who had pleaded guilty of stealing forty pounds of wool, received his twenty lashes more in accordance with the ideas of the spectators, and writhed horribly under the keen pain. He will have six months' imprisonment as a further punishment. SCOTT, who had previously stood in the pillory, was the next victim. "Give it to him, Uncle Jimmy!" was the enthusiastic exclamation of some admirer of this sort of "justice," and give it to him "Uncle Jimmy," the Shreiff, did.

"This ends the performance, gentlemen," said Mr. VINING, and the crowd, thus dismissed, dispersed, every decent man in it shocked and humiliated, every brute further brutalized. Next Saturday the number whipped and pilloried will be much larger. And now a word to the efficacy of this punishment. When the *Bulletin* and other papers first commenced reporting these semi-annual exhibitions of barbarism the advocates of the pillory and the post professed, to be delighted, insisting that the wide notoriety given to this mode of punishment would be almost an end to crime in this State, and keep the rogues of other States away from our Courts. Well, this year the criminal docket is the largest ever known in this county, and the number to be whipped exceeds that of any year since the reporting commenced.

The Recent Suicide of a Broker at Portland, Me.—Additional Facts.

From the Portland Press, Nov. 26.

Our citizens were filled with grief yesterday on learning that one of their respected number—WILLIAM H. WOOD, Esq., long and well known as a leading broker in this State—had committed suicide. Thanksgiving Day Mr. WOOD passed with his family in his usual cheerful and happy manner. Yesterday morning he came down to his office at his usual time after breakfast, opened it and conversed pleasantly with several persons he happened to meet. He then called at the Falmouth Hotel to see his eldest son, who had been attacked with inflammation, and afterward went home. Going through his kitchen he saw the servant girl with a clothes-line in her hand, and asked her what she was going to do with it. On her replying that she was going to stretch it, he remarked that he would do it, and took the line and went out into the barn-chamber. His daughter, who is here on a visit, some little time afterward went out to the barn to see some kittens, and discovered her father hanging from a beam, lifeless, he having used a portion of the clothes-line to effect his purpose. Assistance was called, and he was cut down immediately, and every effort made to resuscitate life, but in vain. Coroner HALL was called, but after learning the circumstances, concluded an inquest was unnecessary. The motive that impelled Mr. WOOD to thus take his own life is unknown.

Mr. WOOD was about sixty-nine years old. He came to this city some forty-six or forty-seven years ago, and, in company with another young man, established a dye-house at Westbrook—the firm being MOULTON & WOOD. Subsequently he sold his interest in the concern to his partner and removed to this city, where for many years he was a most successful teacher of vocal music, and for a very long period was chorister of the First Parish Church. He was also Recorder of the Municipal Court, under Judge FITCH. Afterward he went into the brokerage business, which he has pursued for some thirty-five years here with the exception of a short period. In 1844 he removed to Boston and opened a broker's office there with the late NOAH HINCKLEY, but in a comparatively short time returned to Portland, where he has been engaged in the same kind of business up to the time of his death.

Personal.

Baltazzi Effendi, the Turkish Minister, and E. Valles, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota; Gen. J. B. Bauman, of the United States Army; Major J. A. Knapp, of Washington, and Judge J. M. Tibbetts, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Maysville; Hon. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse; Dr. J. H. Kidder, of the United States Navy, and Hon. G. L. Smith, of Elmira, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. E. W. Rice, of Iowa; Col. J. H. Lathrop, of Washington; Col. G. H. Gidding, of Texas, and Hon. F. W. Ring, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. W. Clemens, of St. Louis, and S. W. Jones, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. E. J. Sheldon, of Chicago, is at the Spingler House.

SENOR ROBERTS' WEDDING.

Marriage of the Spanish Minister to a Cuban Lady at St. Stephen's Church—The Ceremony and the Guests—Words of Good Will.

Last evening was celebrated at the Catholic Church of St. Stephen, Twenty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, the marriage of Señor MAURITIO LOPEZ ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, to a young Cuban lady, Miss ANGELA TERRE, who has been residing for some years with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. PONVERT, at No. 15 West Thirty-first-street, and was a regular member of the church in which she made her nuptial vows. The event excited great interest in fashionable circles, and the galleries and aisles were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The high altar was tastefully decorated with red and white roses intertwined, and the white marble glowed in the light of numerous tapers and gas jets, which threw a flood of splendor upon the gigantic painting of the Transfiguration; and at the altar of Our Lady, a circle of lights and rows of waxen tapers surrounded the grand painting of the Assumption, before which hundreds of ladies, before and after the ceremony, knelt in worship of a daughter of Eve crowned as Queen of Heaven. As the wedding party began to arrive the organist, Mr. DANNEFORTH, filled the church with joyous strains, alternating with the old familiar "Home, Sweet Home" and "Fondly Old Memories," and the bride and bridegroom and their immediate friends were ushered up the aisle and under the altar rails to the music of a triumphal march. The lovely bride who arrived leaning on the arm of her uncle, Mr. PONVERT, was clothed in white, with a magnificent lace vail. The formality of bridesmaids was dispensed with, but the respective ladies of most of the representatives of foreign Powers at Washington were present.

The pastor of the church, Very Rev. E. MCGLYNN, officiated, assisted by Rev. E. F. X. MCSWEENY. The bride and bridegroom, with their friends, having taken their places before the high altar, Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN addressed a short but beautiful exhortation to those whom he was about to unite in wedlock, explaining the dignity of the sacrament, and how sacred it was, as symbolizing the union of Christ and His Church. He, as Christ's unworthy minister, invoked upon them God's choicest blessings, and wished them a long and happy life, a type of lasting joy hereafter with the saints. He impressed upon them that it was necessary not only to love and cherish each other, but to bear with each other. He said it was a beautiful thought that the young bride should be sought in marriage at that altar where she so often came to experience the blessings of religion, by a representative of the grand old Catholic race from which she springs, and he hoped the plighting of his troth at that altar, by one who represents Spain, to a lady who, though of the same race, belonged to Cuba, would be typical of future good will and friendship between those two peoples. With these few words prior to the ceremony that would make them man and wife, he would conclude by wishing them long life, happiness and prosperity here, and hereafter joy with the saints above. The ceremony was then proceeded with, and the words were spoken that united the happy pair forever.

Inside the altar rails during the ceremony were Baron GEROLT, Prussian Minister, the Russian Minister, the Portuguese Minister; Señor ANTONIO DA CUHNA, the French Chargé d'Affaires; M. BALTAZZI; Señor POTESTAD, of the Spanish Legation; the Italian Minister; Señor CORTEZ, of the Columbian Legation, and lady, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. WEBSTER, of Washington, the latter a daughter of Secretary FISH. The ushers were Señors HENRIQUE NAYAS, PEDRO DIAZ DE RIVERA, Secretaries of Legation; Señors TOMAS DE PULGAR and FRANCELLA, attachés, and LOUIS PONVERT, cousin to the bride.

Among the ladies and gentlemen who attended on invitations from Mrs. E. PONVERT, the bride's aunt, were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Westminster Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fowler, Mr. Santos Rutira, Mr. and Mrs. L. de Eusnard, Mr. and Mrs. North, Franklin-street, and Miss North, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, No. 3 Park-avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Gonsalez, Mr. and Mrs. Monatirra, Gen. and Mrs. Skidmore, and Miss Skidmore, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, No. 49 West Forty-second-street; Senor de Masseras; Miss Adele Smith, No. 40 East Fourteenth-street; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Otis, No. 38 East Fourteenth-street; Mr. S. Michelena, No. 24 South-street; Mr. and Mrs. José de Vega, No. 187 Pearl-street; Mrs. Andrews, No. 35 West Thirty-second-street; Misses Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, New-York Hotel; Mrs. Spodacas, No. 140 East Fourteenth-street; Miss Wilmerding, No. 5 West Thirty-first-street; Miss A. Eddy, Fourteenth-street; Mrs. C. Hidalgo, Mr. and Mrs. A. De Lara, Mr. and Mrs. P. Echererna, Dr. Antonio Gonsalez, No. 150 Water-street; Mr. and Mrs. Powers, No. 48 West Nineteenth-street; Mr. Charles Galney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bird, No. 13 West Thirty-first-street; Dr. Andrea Echeverna, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fesser, Mr. F. Ransom, No. 16 West Twenty-first-street; and the Misses Ransom, Señor D. F. Beste, Mr. and Mrs. Playel, (of Havana,) Hoffman House; M. Emile Vatable, No. 27 West Twenty-seventh-street; Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner, No. 45 South-street; Mr. and Mrs. Snelling, No. 320 Fifth-avenue; Mr. B. Couper, Miss Mitchell, No. 8 West Nineteenth-street; Misses Tracey, Mr. and Mrs. Pell, and Señor Jose Garcia.

THE INFLUENCE OF ART.

Corruption in Public Departments—Influence of Gold—Luxury Condemned—Ladies to Reform Their Costume—Lecture by Rev. John E. Cookman.

Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN delivered, last evening, a lecture on "The Influence of Art on our Institutions," being the third of a course of thirteen free lectures for the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-street. He described a patriot as one who first loves God, then his country, a man of good principles, of pure character. He had no love for a country which worships wealth, in which intrigue abounds, in which public men bear the brand of vice, and in which corruption exists in its Government Departments. He characterized the New-York local Government as a sink of iniquity, which multiplies degenerate men. It was better to be a plain people than to belong to a country which knows nothing but how to get riches. The happiness of our country requires moral independence, and selfishness ought not to exist in the American heart. All our civil and religious institutions must be strengthened and perpetuated. He believed that God has raised up America to be the great instrument of the spiritual salvation of the world. A limited portion of Europe and our own country are the only places where true liberty exists. Europe will yet seek aid from America to sweep away despotism. Arbitrary power must be done away with, and unrestrained liberty of conscience must be restored. The rise of America was wonderful; it was marvelous that until the fifteenth century the world should have remained but half a world. The Anglo-Saxon element contributed much to the greatness of this country; he believed that the Anglo-American was the noblest representative of mankind. He feared that an internal decay, a self-consumption, a weakness of those virtues which strengthen, and a strengthening of vices would yet take place, except a taste for luxury was done away with. Wealth begets luxury, and luxury always ends in destroying a country by enervating its people. When luxury has made such manifest strides, and vice, crime and personal profligacy exist among our rulers, it is time to ponder on those matters. A lady friend of his assured him that it is no uncommon thing to give a party that costs $10,000. Gold is fast becoming a national god; it elects our rulers, shapes our politics; for gold juries give their verdicts and Judges their charges; we have torn off the mantle of honesty, and we bow down and worship the golden calf. He next alluded to the costly material and modern proportions of female costume, and urged ladies to reform their habits in these respects. Speaking of liberty, he said that it can only be maintained by a moral and religious people, that whatever corrupts and debases the individual man are hostile to true freedom. When the moral sense has become debased tyranny will exist. Liberty must be maintained by a manly and muscular people, and luxurious living is incompatible with true freedom, as it tends to produce enervating results. Luxurious living in a young country does not promote the fine arts. The arts are degraded when they are made to minister to personal pride and vanity, and they may be prostituted to the tastes of a depraved mind. The fine arts should be true to morality and religion, and they should not be used to produce licentious pictures. Art can be true to nature and true to itself without administering to licentious minds. The true mission of the fine arts is to adorn the State and exalt the Commonwealth—to portray its magnificent scenery and the memories of great men and great deeds of the past. The lecturer condemned a luxurious taste for garnishing the houses of the wealthy with paintings, but advocated a taste for statues of patriots and brave men, those matchless heroes who so bravely defended our country. This was peculiarly the land of free galleries and free statues. We have begun well in the vigor of youth, and we must not be enfeebled by the luxuries of the Old World. Banish expensive tastes, and be true to the nobler instincts of prudence.

Justin McCarthy's Lecture To-Night.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S lecture to-night on "The Franco-Prussian War," before the Young Men's Universalist Association, at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, will, doubtless, be largely attended. This distinguished essayist and lecturer, whose connection with the London *Morning Star* during our late war has endeared him to every true American, has achieved brilliant success in the lecture field, and gained a high place among the prominent lecturers of this country. His contributions to the *Galaxy*, and other American periodicals, have obtained for him the reputation of a *litterateur* and scholar of consummate ability, while his lectures are spoken of as being admirable for clear pictures, delicate analyses, and pure English. The present lecture, which is entirely new, and is now delivered in New-York for the first time, will treat the all-absorbing topic of the day with force and vigor. Starting with the causes of the war, it will speak of all the principal events, the plans of campaigns, and the great actors in the drama, making it in every respect one of the most entertaining and instructive lectures of the season. Mr. MCCARTHY'S name alone gives promise of this, and audiences before whom he has appeared in former lectures have been unanimous in their enthusiasm and satisfaction. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, and will be preceded by appropriate selections on the organ by Mr. A. J. HOLDEN, organist of the Church of the Divine Paternity.

BALLS LAST EVENING.

Third Annual Ball of the Americus Coterie.

The third annual ball of the Americus Coterie took place, last evening, at Irving Hall, and passed off in a most agreeable manner. The hall, which has lately undergone considerable improvements, presented a very brilliant appearance when GRAFULLA'S fine orchestra summoned the "brave and the fair" to the promenade to the tune of "Solid men to the front." Shortly after 10 o'clock most of the guests had arrived, and the polka, waltz and quadrille followed each other in rapid and bewildering succession, and the truly ardent and youthful manner in which the joys of the dance were indulged in demonstrate that the motto of the Coterie, "As we journey through life let us live by the way," is fully understood by the members and their lady friends. There were over 300 persons present, most of whom were very youthful, and, it need scarcely be added, so far as the ladies were concerned, beautiful. The art of ornamenting nature was not neglected, and the hand of the skillful dress-maker could be easily seen in many an elaborate toilet. There were not any loud or very expensive costumes, but simple neatness was the prevailing rule. Natural flowers were to be seen in abundance, and in many cases supplied the want of diamonds, and seemed to produce an equally pleasing effect. Black, blue, pink and green silks, with white over-skirts, were very numerous. A blue silk dress with white lace shawl, or rather the lady who decked these ornamentations, were much admired. But the most attractive costume was that worn by Miss MULLARD, a white muslin dress with most extensive train, covered with a rich cream-colored satin overdress trimmed with blond-lace. There were also many lace shawls, sacks and capes, and in almost every case this delicate fabric was called into requisition. The following are a few of the ladies who favored the Coterie with their presence, and whose "sweet smiles" will no doubt for a long time haunt many a manly bosom: Miss Ella Graham, Miss Zweck, Miss Allen, Miss Mary Graham, Miss Zann, Miss Miller, Miss Elmira Paine, the Misses Bowman, Miss Mulland, the Misses Adams, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Merd, Mrs. James Lucas, Miss Renk and Mrs. Nicholls. Mr. JOHN LANG, President of the Association; Mr. E. R. PAINE, Vice-President, and the Floor Committee were indefatigable in their efforts to make the affair as agreeable as possible. The star of terpischore suffered a short collapse about 1 A. M., when an intermission took place for supper, but soon it arose with even greater brilliancy, and ceased not to shine till the quiet hour of 5 in the morning. Mr. EUGENE DARMIN favored the Coterie with his Aldermanic presence early in the evening, and Hon. FRANK DUFFY also wistfully surveyed the scene from the base of a Corinthian column.

Lafayette Club Ball.

The Lafayette Club gave its annual ball last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. There was a numerous attendance, and the ball was most successful in every respect. Among the ladies present were Miss THOMAS, who wore a blue moire antique, white lace trimming; Miss HARTLY, pink satin; Miss MILLER, pink silk, wreath of flowers; Miss EISMAN, pink tulle, pink silk over-skirt; Miss STRAUB, in black; Miss LUDLEY, pink satin, white over-skirt, black lace trimming; Miss BAUSH, red silk, white lace shawl; Miss KALLISCH, corn-colored satin; Miss HANCH, drab silk; Miss SCHLANT, white satin; Miss NUCKERT, black silk; Miss FOYLEY, green silk, white lace trimming.

Morocco Dressers' Ball.

The Sixteenth Grand Ball of the Morocco Dressers' Association took place last night at Apollo Hall. The attendance was very small, but the affair was a very pleasant one. The festivities were kept up till a late hour. The happy couples were dancing at the late hour at which our reporter left, and for aught that can be positively stated to the contrary, are dancing still.

Base-Ball—The Athletic Club Average.

The Athletic Club of Philadelphia have closed play for the season, and the Secretary presents the following statistics of the work performed by the Club nine this season:

Total games played	77
Games with amateur clubs	40
Games with professional clubs	37
Games lost with professional clubs	11
Total runs scored—	
Against professional clubs	689
By professional opponents	417
Against amateur clubs	1,533
By amateur opponents	296
Against both	2,222
By opponents in both	713

The following are the batting averages of the Athletic ten for 1870:

	Games.	1st b. hits.	Average.
Schafer	35	121	3.45
Malone	74	241	3.25
McBride	72	230	3.19
Sensy	73	225	3.08
Fisler	74	224	3.06
Reach	76	231	3.03
Bechtel	69	206	2.98
Radcliffe	73	210	2.87
Berry	55	158	2.87
Pratt	70	201	2.87

The Athletics were more successful in 1870 than ever before in the history of the Club.

NOTES.

The capital stock of the new Union Club, of Troy, has all been subscribed, in 100 shares of $100 each.

The Boston *Journal* of a recent date says: "Gentlemen interested in the game of base-ball have been considering the subject of securing for Boston a professional base-ball nine who should do honor to the city. It seems to be one of the few notions which Boston is lacking. The success of the Union Grounds as a pecuniary investment has shown that the thing is perfectly safe and feasible. The matter has now been taken hold of in earnest, and a paper is in circulation for signatures of gentlemen who are willing to take stock. It is proposed to petition the next Legislature for a special charter as a base-ball club, with a capital stock of not less than $10,000, in shares of $100 each. The great point now is to secure the services of GEORGE and HARRY WRIGHT, of the Red Stocking Club, who have partially promised to come. In any case the enterprise will be carried out."

A Pittsburg paper states that the Atlantic Club of that city have opened subscription books for the organization of a professional nine.

The Union Amateur Club, of St. Louis, has disbanded. Its social status was too high for Sunday playing, which is in vogue in St. Louis.

J. DOYLE, the fine first-base player of the Rockford Club, has joined the new Indianapolis stock company nine.

HARRY WRIGHT has accepted the $2,500 offer from Boston, and will aid his brother GEORGE in organizing the new Massachusetts nine.

FERGUSON and START will not go to Chicago, and CUTHBERT will return to Philadelphia; TRACY also is to return to Brooklyn.

Enlightened Self-Interest—Lecture by W. L. Ormsby, Jr.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., lectured on the subject of "Enlightened Self-Interest" before the members of the Sociology Club, in the hall of the Geographical Society, at the Cooper Institute, last evening. He said that all mankind was actuated by motives of self-interest. That when these motives proceeded from intelligence the result was happiness and virtue, but when they were the offspring of ignorance the result was misery and crime. He maintained that all that was necessary for the establishment of a society in which there would be no crime, no war, no suffering, no human loss of any kind, would be to enlighten all people, and make them act according to their own interests. He held that all wars, since war was poverty and peace plenty, was opposed to the best interests of humanity, and that upon no grounds of self-interest in any form can the present conflict in Europe be justified. Mr. ORMSBY particularly denounced the sentiment lately uttered by Gen. BUTLER that the Republican Party, in order that it may secure the continuance of power, should plunge the nation into a war with Great Britain. It was a shame and a disgrace that any man calling himself an American statesman should tempt us to the commission of such a crime. He showed that in all the relations of life self-interest guided all mankind, as well to the loftiest and most ennobling acts, as to the most degrading crimes, and that upon the whole, therefore, this principle of self-interest had always been and always would be for the interest of humanity. In conclusion, he denied that there could be any self-sacrifice in the practice of virtue, claiming that all sacrifice of self was simply made with a view to ulterior advantage, and that the denial of the gratification of a lower faculty was made for the hope of gratifying a higher one.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

Continued Success—New Attractions—The Proposed Lottery.

As the close of the French Fair approaches, the desire to visit it grows more and more intense. Last night the number of persons present was so large that it was almost impossible to move around, save as one went or was borne along by the out-going or in-coming wave of humanity. The Fair is to close to-morrow night, and yet there is a stock of goods on hand large and costly enough to start afresh with. This is accounted for by the fact that ever since the Fair opened boxes and parcels of goods have been coming in from all parts of the country. Even yesterday a lot of stock arrived from Detroit. What to do with the quantity of goods still on hand has been a puzzling question with the General Committee. A delegation from Philadelphia has asked that a whole or a portion thereof might be sent to that city for exhibition and sale, but without definitely responding, the Committee here think that New-York is by far the best place to dispose of them. It has been decided about the holidays to open a sort of lottery, the tickets for which shall be sold at a certain fixed sum proportioned to the average value of the articles. It will be so arranged that every ticket-holder may be certain to draw a prize of some sort and value. The Fair without this lottery sale will yield, according to the latest and best estimates made, about $100,000. Some $60,000 have been already deposited in bank, subject to the call of the Relief Committee. Although the above sum is not quite up to the expectation of the ladies, it is nevertheless a matter of gratitude with them that they have been so well sustained by the New-York public. The amount will reach a much higher figure than that realized by the late German Ladies' Fair.

This evening a number of articles which have been voted for, will be disposed of by a drawing. Among them is one of CHICKERING'S grand piano-fortes. The votes for the beautiful gold-headed cane to be presented to the favorite General of France, stood last evening: For MCMAHON, 104; for TROCHU, 94; for UHLRIC, 52; besides some scattering. The gold medal to be voted to the favorite lady at the Fair, is likely to become the property of Mrs. Dr. DOREMUS, who is at present ahead of all competitors. A very beautiful necklace has also been voted to Mrs. LAZAAR.

The "Comic Art Gallery," a side show of the Fair, organized and maintained solely by Messrs. LUCIEN OUDIEN and LOUIS MILLET, has been a very fine success, and has, during the past week, realized about $250. Two, and sometimes three, "dramatic" performances a day are given therein, and the audiences, though not very large, are appreciative.

Last night Mons. LEFRANC, the well-known tenor, entertained the visitors with the national French song "Les Girondins." It was admirably rendered, and was greeted with prolonged applause and an encore. Earlier in the evening, Mme. VIARDI-MARTI, the celebrated cantatrice, assisted to amuse and entertain the people.

OBITUARY.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley.

JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY, whose death is announced in the cable dispatches this morning, was the third son of the first Baron WHARNCLIFF, and consequently an uncle to the present possessor of that title. The family is of Scotch origin, and among its ancestors figured the famous Marquises of BUTE, and the brilliant Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, the friend and correspondent of POPE and other distinguished men of letters, of the golden age of good Queen ANNE. The subject of the present sketch was born at London in 1805, and educated at the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1831. He afterward studied law in the Inner Temple, and was admitted to the Bar. For some time he traveled the Northern Circuit, but as early as 1835 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and was several times re-elected. In 1846, during the second administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL, he was made Judge-Advocate-General, and had a seat in the Privy Council. In 1850 he was chosen Recorder of the City of London. He was a conservative in politics, and throughout his official career enjoyed a high reputation for uprightness and ability.

Odious Personalities.

From Harper's Weekly, Dec. 3.

When the election in New-York was over Gov. HOFFMAN made a speech. It was a celebration of the wise and beneficent acts of the Democratic Legislature, a fierce denunciation of the Congressional laws to protect honest elections, an exhortation to universal love and harmony, and a deprecation of the excessive personality of the campaign. In the recital of the great services of the Legislature we find congratulations that the Registry law, one of the defenses of honest elections, has been repealed; but we do not find any allusion to the most notorious of all the acts of the Legislature, an act which became law only by the signature of the congratulating Governor—the Erie bill. But as that is the especial official achievement of Gov. HOFFMAN, he possibly felt unwilling to sound his own praise. Let us, therefore, imagine how he might have alluded to it, had not modesty forbade:

"You are aware, gentlemen, that I was made Governor by my friend Mr TWEED and his associates, and by means of the frauds of 1868, which I shall presently call 'a cry,' but which were proved by the Committee appointed by Congress. You will easily believe that I was, therefore, in a delicate situation toward my honest friend Mr. TWEED, who is a director of the celebrated Erie Railway, and a friend of the honest Mr. FISK, a gentleman who, at Mr. TWEED'S ratification meeting, entirely eclipsed our venerable and superannuated friend and candidate of '68, Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, for whose memory I invoke three cheers from your honest Jacksonian lungs. I beg you to remember, gentlemen, that my friend Mr. TWEED controls Tammany Hall, and my friend Mr. FISK controls, as he distinctly stated, 25,000 voters. Now, if I wish to succeed my excellent and superannuated friend, Mr. SEYMOUR, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872, is it surprising? Having proved the power of Mr. TWEED at the polls, is it not natural that I should depend upon him for assistance; and when that patriot and his honest friend, Mr. FISK, said to me that they wanted to control the property of other people for three years longer than the term for which they had been appointed, should I not have been a fool to forfeit their favor by refusing my assent?

It is true that the Governor is intrusted with the veto power for exactly such an exigency. It is true that the bill was the most wanton overthrow of the most sacred rights of property. It is true that it gave modest owners of the stock helplessly into the hands of certain men. But, gentlemen, everybody knows the character of those men. Everybody knows that they would be instinctively selected from the whole community for positions of trust and responsibility. And more than that, gentlemen, everybody knows that I wish to be a candidate in 1872, and that I should never have been heard of again if I had not signed the bill. I trust, therefore, that this great and honorable act of mine will not be forgotten by you, nor by the country, and that we shall hear no more of these odious personalities about candidates. Of course, if my friend Mr. TWEED and his associates think that a liberal distribution of the most wretched libels upon a competitor, as well as a 'good count,' is necessary to my success in an election, I acquiesce, because nothing is so dear to me as honor and constitutional right. But I trust, for the sake of decency, that nobody will ever again allude to my part in the passage of the Erie bill. Gentlemen, to whom, as to me, nothing is so precious as honesty at the polls—a fair vote and a fair count—who know with me that all this talk about fraud is a vile Republican lie, let us love our brethren, and, especially, forget the late war and all its lessons. And so, my honest friends, I wish you a very good-night."

If modesty had not prevented, and he had wished to tell the truth to his friends, Gov. HOFFMAN might have thus spoken of the most conspicuous act in his whole official career. But since he shrunk from the effort—and not unnaturally—it is only fair that others should instruct the country upon the subject. And he and his friends may be sure that the country will be instructed.

Strike of Railroad Men in Texas.

The Calvest (Texas) *Tribune*, of the 18th inst., has the following: "We learn that the engineers, brakesmen and other hands working on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, struck for fifty cents a day more than they were receiving, on account of the extra night work which would have to be done, since the change in the schedule. The Central Railroad, however, refused to pay the amount desired, and discharged all hands and put on a new lot of men."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS

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An Extended Popularity.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving coughs, colds, and throat diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

The Attention of Our Readers is Called to the auction sale of the valuable property situate on 57th, 66th and 81st sts., Washington, Horatio and West 10th sts., Greenwich, Lexington and 7th avs., to be made on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The sale is made by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, and 80 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children.

Missisquoi Spring Water.
The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. A fresh supply received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

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Of the nose, black worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

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For a Stylish and Elegant Dress Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Four Cents a Foot for Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Winona, Minn., on Monday, Nov. 21, aged 63 years, Rev. DAVID ANDREWS, a native of Dedham, Mass., and only brother of the late Dr. J. R. Andrews, of this City.

BASSINI.—At Irvington, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 26, CARLO BASSINI, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

CARTER.—On Monday morning, Nov. 28, JOHN WALLACE, youngest son of Peter and Mary L. Carter, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 West 26th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, of the firm of Braisted & Dougherty, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Dominick-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GARDNER.—At Syracuse, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Mr. N. B. GARDNER, late of New-York City, aged 48 years.

The remains were interred at Fayetteville, N. Y.

GOWANS.—Suddenly, at 10:42 A. M. on Sunday, 27th inst., at his residence, WILLIAM GOWANS, a native of Scotland, and book-seller during forty years in New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. John Thomson's,) 34th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—On the 28th inst., MARIA, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Williamsburg.

Funeral from South Third-street Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

LEIPLE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 27, 1870, MARY T., wife of Jacob Leiple, aged 42 years, 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

MCALPIN.—On Monday morning, 28th inst., suddenly, FRANCIS ADELAIDE ROSE, wife of David H. McALPIN, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 9 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NORTH.—At Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 27, HELEN WINTHROP, aged 3½ years, only child of Dr. Alfred and Amelia H. North.

ROBINSON.—At Newark, N. J., on the 26th inst., JANE HARRIET, relict of the late Edward E. Robinson, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 Lafayette-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 9 A. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, at North Castle, Westchester County, SARAH A., daughter of the late John Shannon, and wife of Samuel P. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood on Wednesday, 30th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11¼ o'clock A. M.

SNEDEKER.—On Sunday morning, 27th inst., JOHN T., eldest son of Rem D. and Esther Snedeker, aged 14 years, 9 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 491 Dean-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on the 28th inst., after a lingering illness, AUGUSTUS T. THOMPSON.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 469 Carlton-av., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN WINKLE.—Monday, Nov. 28, MARGARET J., daughter of Jacob and Maria Van Winkle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WAY.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, JOHN J., youngest son of the late John J. and Maria Way, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, Thos. P. Way, No. 249 Lexington-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
500 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES,
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—White French china dinner sets, 175 pieces, best quality, $39 50.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and gilt French china dinner sets, $70 and upwards.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Parisian granite dinner sets, 165 pieces, $24.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—White French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 60.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and gilt French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Cut and engraved table glass at about half price.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $5 50.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, $39.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—French china mantle vases, card receivers, jardinares, cologne sets, &c., &c., at half price.
QUITTING BUSINESS.—Everything marked in plain figures. No charge for looking.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

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CHICAGO.

How Thanksgiving was Observed—Official Returns of the Election—Revenue Reformers—The Senatorship—Art—Divorce—Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

Our citizens made a holiday of Thanksgiving yesterday pretty generally. Business was suspended, the Churches were opened and the streets presented a Sunday quietness. Turkeys and pumpkin pies and their accompaniments disappeared in large numbers and quantities. But, after all, it does not seem like the good old times of yore and in Yankee-land, where the custom is native to the soil, and where everybody enjoyed the festival heartily. Our clergymen "improved" the occasion—some of them—to discuss national matters, the political outlook and foreign affairs. But our mixed population had a mixed observance of the day, and by the way in which jollity and boisterous mirth reigned in the saloons last evening, it was quite evident that our fellow-citizens from Teutonia preferred their beverage to the Yankee viands.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have, at length, an official report of the result of our recent elections. The majority on the State ticket averages about 24,000. On Congress it is much less. The aggregate majority of the successful Republican candidates is only 2,982. But several thousand votes were cast for irregular candidates, the prohibition candidate in the Second District receiving 7,500, while the Democratic candidate got only 2,650. The Senate stands 32 Republicans to 18 Democrats, and the House 101 Republicans, including several independents, and 77 Democrats. There are threats of opposition to the Cook County delegation, on constitutional grounds; but it will not amount to much if attempted. The "revenue reformers" claim twelve out of the fourteen members of Congress, as favoring free trade.

THE SENATORSHIP.

There are no new developments on the Senatorial question. The friends of the several aspirants are busy in the interests of their favorites, and it is difficult to predict the result. I have no doubt but that if a vote of the Republican rank and file were taken, Gen. LOGAN would receive two-thirds, as against Gov. OGLESBY. Gen. PALMER has more strength among the people than OGLESBY, but there is no telling how the thing will appear when it comes out of the hands of the manipulators and wire-pullers. The Legislature is a so much larger body now than formerly that it will be more difficult and expensive to manage.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Art matters are making respectable progress in this city. One would almost think from the elaborate and very "learned" reports of the "art editors" of our daily papers, that we were about rivaling the art centres of the Old World, and that the fame of the "old masters" was about to be eclipsed. Although we have some excellent artists in landscape and portrait painting, Chicago is not yet Rome, or Paris, or Venice even. For a young city of a generation however, we can justly claim that we occupy a creditable position. The new building of the Academy of Design, on Adams-street, was formally opened on Tuesday evening. The display by our home artists was good, decidedly so, and the opening was a popular occasion, and forms an era in our young history. Some of our citizens exhibit excellent taste in art matters and others act patronizingly because it is the fashion.

THE RIVER FRONT.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has officially signified that it accepts our "lake front," under the grant of the Legislature, made nearly two years ago. I suppose that litigation will now commence between the railroad and the city, unless a compromise is effected. But the end will probably be that the Company will get what it wants. It always has done. Formerly, when the city was not as large as it is now, when the Central had an ax to grind and wanted the Chicago Common Council to turn the grindstone, it went into the election with money and other influences, and never failed of carrying its point. Our Aldermen are no more incorruptible now than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

The Liquor Ring—or, at least, some members of it—in this city, are constantly getting into trouble. They have not forgotten the profits made in the palmy days of ANDREW JOHNSON, and attempt to evade the payment of the present moderate tax. But some of our officials are vigilant, and daily some offender has come to grief.

DIVORCE.

The divorce business during the present year has been larger than usual. Down to the 8th of August, when the new Constitution abolished the most popular divorce Court—the Recorder's—60 suits had been commenced by women in the Superior Court, 23 in the Circuit Court, and 233 in the Recorder's; by men, 22 in the Superior, 13 in the Circuit, and 197 in the Recorder's—making an aggregate in a little over seven months of 558. In 1869 the number reached 658, of which over 500 terminated in a final decree. It must not be inferred that these cases, or even a majority of them, belong in Chicago. Two-thirds, at least, come from the East to avail themselves of our "liberal" or "loose" Divorce laws. One "shyster" lawyer, who "puts it through for five dollars, and no publicity," has been known to enter as many as thirty cases in a day. That illicit way of doing things has, however, been recently blocked by the action of the Judges and the Bar.

The weather continues glorious. It is cool, but the sun is shining as brightly as in mid-summer. The ground has not yet been whitened with snow, and the freezing has not been very severe.

TRADE.

General business is good and money reasonably plenty. The fall in the price of hogs has created some embarrassment, as many paid more for animals to fatten during the early part of the season than they will now bring in this market. The pork is unusually fine, owing to the abundance of corn. Many vessels are laying up for the Winter, especially those in the lower-lake trade.

The Distillery Explosion at Buffalo—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 26.

About 10½ o'clock this forenoon, those residing or living in the vicinity were startled by a terrific explosion in the distillery of Messrs. H. F. BRIGGS & Co., situated on the south side of Carroll-street, some distance below Washington-street. The building, three stories in height, of brick, was shattered to pieces, and is a complete wreck. It was at first reported that the explosion was that of the steam boiler in the establishment, but later it was ascertained that it was the large copper still which had exploded. We were informed that three coppersmiths from the establishment of Messrs. SHAW & KENNEDY—among whom was the foreman, Mr. EELS—were at work in the distillery this morning, repairing the pipes, &c., and it is supposed that the lights used by these men, communicating with the gases from the still, caused the explosion. The men with Mr. EELS are said to have escaped with slight injuries; but at last accounts—11½ o'clock—Mr. EELS was believed to be buried beneath the *débris*. The firemen, who were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in speedily subduing the flames occasioned by the explosion, were working manfully in removing the rubbish, as it became sufficiently cool to handle, in order to solve the painful mystery as to who, if any, had been crushed. FRANKLIN LEESE, engineer in the establishment of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co., was terribly scalded, and it is feared cannot recover. He was taken to a saloon on Exchange-street, where he was visited by Drs. MINER, NICHOLS, PIERCE, ABBEY and PHELPS, and all that was possible done to relieve his terrible sufferings. He was able to speak, but was suffering the most excruciating pain. JOSEPH LEESE, a brother of the engineer, was also in the building at the time of the explosion, but escaped without serious injury. Mr. LYMAN KNAPP, who acted in the capacity of foreman of the distillery, is reported to have been severely, though it is hoped not fatally, injured. A team belonging to Mr. LAYCOCK, of Black Rock, engaged in drawing lath upon a lot adjoining the distillery, was buried beneath the falling walls and killed; the driver escaped, having fled at the first sound of the explosion. The force of the explosion was such as to drive the glass from the windows across Carroll-street, and sent innumerable fragments thereof in the clapboards of a frame house opposite. The building belonged to the Rumsey estate, and occupied the site of the old Rumsey Tannery. As far as we were able to learn the insurance on the building and fixtures was as follows: $5,000 in the Western, of this city, on the building, and $2,500 on the engine, boiler and other fixtures; $8,000 in the North British on the stock and fixtures; $3,000 in the Buffalo Fire and Marine, of this city, on fixtures; $2,500 in the Buffalo City on building. The property was fully insured, and such figures as we have given do not comprise the whole of the insurance. P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that Mr. EELS escaped from the building, being on his way out at the time of the explosion. He was quite severely burned about the hands and arms. He was taken to LAVERACK's store and treated by Dr. GREGG. It is said now that all who were in the building escaped, and that no person was left under the ruins.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Kit Hubbard at Danville, Va.—Particulars of the Murder.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 25.—KIT HUBBARD was executed at Pittsylvania Court-house today. The circumstances of the murder for which HUBBARD was executed are fresh in the memory of the public. The dead body of JOS. E. ANDERSON, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Pittsylvania County was found mangled and weltering in his blood on the morning of the 5th of July last, within his store-house, at Spring Garden, the cash-drawer of his store was robbed of its contents, and although footprints stained with blood were tracked over the room, nothing, save about $30 in money and a few private papers, was carried off by the murderers. Without the store-room, in a corner of the porch attached to the house, was found a heavy billet of tough wood, measuring about three inches in diameter and four feet in length, with blood-stains upon it, and in the centre of the main road, in front of the porch, was found a large, rough stone, weighing about twelve pounds, stained with blood and a few hairs sticking to it. These were the fatal implements which accomplished the fearful deed. A singular looking double-barreled pistol was found on the blood-stained porch floor, one barrel of which was missing and the other heavily charged. Evidently this weapon was not called into use, but was accidentally dropped and left unintentionally by the parties in their excitement and haste. This pistol, with the corroborating circumstances, told the tale which led to the discovery of the guilty parties, who, after perpetrating the crime, unmolested, made good their escape to the City of Lynchburg. The pistol was identified beyond a doubt as the property of KIT HUBBARD. When this fact was established, cumulative testimony was produced to prove that a few days previous to the murder KIT HUBBARD and another negro were seen going in the direction of Spring Garden from Danville, making inquiries about Mr. ANDERSON, his habits, his money, &c., and further evidence proved that at about 3 o'clock P. M., on the day preceding the night of the murder, KIT and the same negro were seen within four miles of Spring Garden, going in that direction. These and other strong corroborating circumstances were well-established at the trial. KIT relied mainly for the defense on proving an *alibi*, but failed entirely to sustain it. A singular and strong circumstance which contributed to establish his guilt, was the fact that the party charged with being his accomplice, and who was proved to have been in company with him at the times before mentioned, and to have accompanied him to Lynchburg, succeeded in making his escape from the officers when KIT was arrested, and was not captured until a few weeks ago. This man, JOHN JACKSON, is now confined in the jail of Pittsylvania County, charged with the same horrible crime. HUBBARD's trial occupied several days; not less than forty witnesses were examined; the case was argued at great length, but the jury arrived at their verdict in a few minutes after their retirement. KIT asserted his innocence until a short time after sentence of the law had been pronounced upon him, when he pretended to make a confession, by which he attempted to implicate two white citizens of this county of high respectability, alleging that he and JACKSON were employed by these men to watch while they accomplished the murder of Mr. ANDERSON. This confession was wholly at variance with the testimony, with common sense, and with reason, and was regarded by all who heard it as a made-up tale, conceived in the hope of saving himself by implicating others. But in a few days afterward, finding that this effort, and that all efforts, to secure a release from the death sentence were hopeless, he voluntarily called in his counsel, the Commonwealth's attorney, and another gentleman, and made, as he stated, in view of the solemn ordeal through which he was soon to pass, a full and truthful confession of his guilt, acknowledging that the evidence given against him on the trial was in the main correct; that no other persons than himself and JOHN JACKSON were guilty of the murder; that their object was money; that they succeeded in inducing Mr. ANDERSON to open his door on the pretense that they wanted to purchase cakes; that when the door was opened the old man was stricken down by the heavy billet of wood before described, and, considering him dead, the work of robbing the money-drawer commenced; that while getting the money Mr. ANDERSON crawled out into the porch, and, leaning upon the railing, asked, "Who is that? who is that?" to which JACKSON, in mockery, replied, "Who are you?" and with the billet of wood and a heavy stone he was mangled to death, his body removed into the store-room, and the door pulled to; after which, by a forced march, KIT and JACKSON made their way to Lynchburg, arriving in that city late in the evening of July 5.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—Suit Against the City—Double Assessment.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman BERGEN in the chair. After the transaction of the customary routine business, Mr. BERGEN informed the Board that a boy named JACOB MALLOY had, through his guardian, instituted action against the city for $10,000, damages for injuries sustained on the night of Sept. 27, by falling into an excavation on Myrtle-avenue, which, it is alleged, was negligently left open. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner calling attention to the fact that the Prospect Park Commissioners and the Water Board, in carrying out several of their improvements, had changed the grades of several streets and avenues to the no small detriment of other portions of the city. Referred.

Another communication was received from the Street Commissioner, informing the Board that the cobble-stone pavement now being laid in Seventh-avenue by contract awarded by them, is being taken up as rapidly as it is laid by men under the direction of the Water Board, who, in their turn, cover the street with a coating of concrete. This will, of course, necessitate the imposition of a double assessment on the unfortunate property-owners along the street. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

A resolution was adopted levying an assessment of $118,162 on Bushwick-avenue for recent improvements.

The Board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market at the Exchange yesterday (Nov. 28) was particularly dull, although a large amount of valuable property was offered. The attendance was numerous, but the bidding was spiritless, and only forced sales, under orders of the Court, were effected. All the property offered by JOSEPH A. LEVY, and to which reference in detail has already been made, was withdrawn, hardly a bid in any instance being received, and when made, the amount was so far below the real and estimated property value as to be without effect. To offer property at public sale at the present time seems almost useless, as the only result is a disappointment to both owners and auctioneers. Sales, however, continue to be advertised, and it is hoped that a reaction will soon set in. This hope is based mainly upon the activity characterizing private transactions, which are now somewhat marked. Should the same activity continue it can hardly fail to affect the public market. Two Supreme Court sales were made yesterday as follows, both under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, lot with buildings thereon, on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, in size 115 feet front by one-half the block in depth. Sold to G. C. BENEDICT for $25,000. The mortgage foreclosed in the action amounted to $16,000. The price realized was deemed very low, as the same property was sold some two years since for about $40,000.

The remaining sale was made by JOSEPH A. LEVY, and comprised a five-story brick building and lot, situated on the south side of Fifth-street, 139½ feet west of Avenue C. The lot is in size 24.9 by 96.2, and the premises were disposed of to WARREN FOOTE for $20,000. The mortgage foreclosed amounted to $18,000. This price was also low, as it was stated that the property rented for $420 per month.

To-day at the Exchange A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer a large lot of Brooklyn property, and in addition, a well-located lot on Eighty-first-street, in this City. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will also dispose of some City property.

At an executor's sale at Clarksville, in Rockland County, at noon today, BLACKWELL & MARKS will sell about fifteen and three-quarters acres of land belonging to the estate of ARCHIBALD C. BRADY, deceased, desirably located in the town of Clarkstown, Rockland County, on the main road from Nyack to New City Court-house, and eligible for building lots.

At private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, advertise a great variety of valuable property, both improved and unimproved. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street, also offers for sale a number of plots and lots in the immediate vicinity of the new Crystal Palace. The latter broker reports having recently sold eight lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, at the intersection of the avenue and St. Nicholas-avenue, with nine lots adjacent on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and two on One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, nineteen lots in all, for $61,000.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, has lately sold four lots on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and Ninety-fifth-street, and six on the rear fronting on Ninety-fifth-street, for $46,500. He also reports the sale of one full lot on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, for $40,000.

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-street, reports the sale of three full lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, commencing 475 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $22,500 each.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Lot with buildings thereon, s. s. 34th-st., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 115x½ block	$25,000

By Joseph A. Levy.

5-story brick building and lot, s. s. 5th-st., 139.6 ft. w. of Avenue C., lot 24.9x96.2	$20,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hudson and Vestry sts., s. w. corner, 79x100; Hudson-st., w. s. 50 ft. n. of Laight-st., 45x100 } 1-7 share, Nov., 1869	$14,000
Perry-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-st., the East, 20x94.6	22,000
13th-st., 138.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 476.6 ft. e. of, rear, 2.4x0.9x—	500
21st-st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 23.8x101.7	21,500
33d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	13,000
45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100	8,000
55th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	16,000
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	16,000
51st-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	25,000
52d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28x100.5	16,500
77th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	2,000
77th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	3,000
79th-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.	30,000
97th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 28x100.5, h. and l.	4,700
113th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 200x100.11	25,953
121st-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	7,500
124th-st., s. s., 190.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11, h. and l.	15,000
Madison-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 40th-st., 24.8x120, h. and l.	70,000
4th-av., e. s., 79 ft. n. of 39th-st., 19.9x80	40,000
6th-av. and 57th-st., s. e. corner, 100.5x25	17,000
14th-av., centre line, e. s., between 212th and 213th sts., 1 block x705; 14th-av., centre line, w. s., between 212th and 213th sts., 1 block x520 } 1-7th part	17,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. and Utica-av., s. w. corner, 440x127.9x120x127.9x83x229.8x567.3x—	$19,200
Columbia Heights, e. s., 333.1 ft. n. e. of Pierrepont-st., 16.8x101	15,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100; Degraw-st., s. s., 234 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x100; 8th-av. and Degraw-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	30,950
Furman-st., s. e. s., 221.6 ft. s. w. of Bushwick Boulevard, 60.9x100x20.3x100x81x200	2,100
Henry-st., e. s., 59.10 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 20x79.8, h. and l.	11,750
Jefferson-st., 100 ft. s. of, and Reid-av., 75 ft. w. of, 25x69	165
Madison-st., s. s., 190.6 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x169.4x8.5x19.7x116.1	700
Meserole-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100, h. and l.	9,800
Palmetto-st., s. e. s., 425 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 79x25	800
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 475 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100	300
Powers-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Judge-st., 25x120.11x38.11x59.10x9.6x51.6, h. and l.	3,000
Sackett-st. and 6th-av., n. e. corner, 100x100	9,600
Sackett-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100; Degraw-st., s. s., 109 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x100; 8th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 50x100	29,100
Spencer-st., w. s., 350.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100, h and l.	4,000
North 2d-st., n. s., lot No. 123, T. H. Poppleton's map, 25x72, h. and l.	2,500
Atlantic-av., n. e. s., 775 ft. n. w. of Hamilton-av., 50x125	300
Fulton-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 50x200x75x100x25, q. c.	1,750
Fulton-av., n. s., 287 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 49x the block x15x the block, c., brick cottage	7,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 31.6 ft. s. of Union-st., 99.6x100x131x52.4x—	9,000
Howard-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 40x80, hs. and ls.	5,150
Myrtle-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x80	8,000
Ralph-av. and Monroe-st., s. w. corner, 20x80	8,000
Washington and De Kalb avs., n. e. corner, 98x200, h. and s.	26,400
Williamsburg pike, s. s., 375 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	3,500
3d-av. and 38th-st., s. e. corner, 100.2x100, c.	4,000
5th-av., e. s., 25 ft. w. of Sackett-st., lots Nos. 2 and 14	6,000
8th-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Macomb-st., 70x192	18,000

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

New-Brighton.	
Brook-st., 44 ft. n. of Pine-st., 25x100	$400
Southfield.	
Richmond road, Eliza Tysen's, 60 1-10 acres	$19,000
Northfield.	
Union-av., Nicholas Van Name's, 100x120	$800
Tyson-av., corner Port Richmond road, 100x100	190
Westfield.	
Main public road, Eliza Doty's, ¼ acre	$533
Castleton.	
Pond road, adjoining Mrs. Jane Miller's, 327x196x373x176	$4,300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.	
Mt. Kisco to G. Hubbell's road, w. s. of J. W. Merrill's, 2 acres	$500
East Chester.	
Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 39 to 42 and 133 Washingtonville	$2,500
Morrisania.	
Denman-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x100	$450
Denman-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x100	450
West Farms.	
Jefferson-av., s. e. s., adjoining East Tremont, 50x175	$1,000
Yonkers.	
Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining J. Herriott's, 50x100	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Charlton-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	$700
Sherman-av., s. s., 174 ft. e. of Emmett-st., 25x100	1,500
Warren-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Summit-st., 30x100	1,500
Broad-st., w. s., adjoining Froelich's, 18x100	16,000
Sherman-av., n. s., 194 ft. s. of Astor-st., 54x112.6	2,750
Plain-st., e. s., adjoining Dunn's property, 30x90	5,500
Belleville.	
J. Simpson to S. Brown, 19 6-10 acres	$6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents Interest and Dividends collected.

PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—ELEgant first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x65x100 feet; walnut finish throughout, two bay windows, all the modern improvements, completely and tastefully frescoed; carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and lace curtains included; price $75,000, lowest. Elegant furniture if desired.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE.—DUANE-ST., NEAR WILLIAM, lot with five-story brick building thereon.
EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Corner lot, near Sheriff-st., and four-story brick building thereon.
EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Large lot on corner of Willett-st. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED first-class dwelling, in perfect order, between 5th and 6th avs. N. B.—This property will be improved in value by the extension of 5th-av.; price reasonable; terms easy; possession; 9th-st.; neighborhood good; lot full depth.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LARGE DOUBLE EXTRA ROOMY mansion, with all modern improvements, and eight full lots, near Broadway and Central Park, on 60th-st., for sale reasonably; possession; location unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.—57th-st., 100 feet wide, paved, medium-size modern desirable dwelling for sale reasonably; terms easy; possession; dwelling is high stoop, brown stone.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE, MODERN, MEDIUM-SIZE, frescoed, well-located four-story English basement brown-stone dwelling, in 39th-st., near 5th-av.; $32,500; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HIGH-STOOP FRESCOED BROWN-stone, medium-sized elegant dwelling, on 23d-st., near Booth's Theatre, and between the Grand Opera House and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for sale low or to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE valuable business lot No. 82 Franklin-st., and the four-story store No. 423 Hudson-st. Apply only to executor's agents.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PLOTS AND SINGLE lots in the immediate vicinity of the projected Crystal Palace for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 35,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 91 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

AT ELIZABETH.—FIFTY-FOUR TRAINS daily, (each way,) forty-five minutes from Liberty-st., for sale on easy terms, a handsome twelve-room house, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, eligible location; lot of nearly one acre; well improved; a comfortable and elegant suburban residence; worth $15,000; will rent low till April. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address C. C., Box No. 236 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at South Orange, N. J., on high ground, one hour from New-York; house, barn, 8½ acres of land, lawn, fruit and shade trees, all in fine order; will exchange for improved Brooklyn property. L. FREEMAN, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE splendid double marble store and basement Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—IN WEST 39TH-ST., A FIVE-story high-stoop brick house; ten rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the **CENTRAL PARK.** The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS on 57TH, 66TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK; 7TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.; NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY and 130TH-ST., (near the BOULEVARD;) also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV.; WEST 10TH-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 150 feet west of 5th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-east corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 446 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 125, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 166 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The four stables and lots Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 23d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 914 VALUABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH, L. I., ON BEDFORD AND VERNON AVS., NEAR PROSPECT PARK, forty-nine minutes from ferry, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., on the grounds. Land high and dry; reached by Flatbush street-cars, just out of city limits. Escape city taxes. Near business centre must be a speculation; 102 lots sold singly, 112 lots in block, of from 15 to 30 lots each. Terms—30 per cent. cash; balance in three equal annual payments. At your own prices. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. All who desire to examine the property before sale, will take Flatbush cars at Fulton Ferry, to Vernon-av., and inquire at Ryan's Hotel, adjoining the premises. For maps and further information,

Apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AND 91ST-ST. AND ON WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK.—Four lots situate on the south-easterly corner of 5th-av. and 91st-st., being together 100 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 91st-st., adjoining the last-mentioned lot in the rear, 25 by 100 feet 8 inches.

WALKER-STREET.—The first-class four-story Nova Scotia-stone-front store and lot situate on the southerly side of Walker-st., west of and near Church-st., known as No. 23. The building covers nearly the entire lot. Lot 25 by 105 feet.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 394 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lots of land, together with the two-story and attic brick buildings thereon, situate on the south-westerly corner of Washington and Watts sts., and known as Nos. 452 and 454 Washington-st.; No. 452 being 22 feet 10½ inches in width by 68 feet 3 inches in depth. No. 454 is 23 feet 9½ inches in width by 68 feet 2 inches in depth.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

IF JOHN OR JAMES KELLY, LATEly of the Commercial House, Boston, Mass., will drop a line to P. S. B., Queens, Queens County, N. Y., they may hear of something to their advantage.

STRESA.—FORTY-SEVEN, SIX, THIRTY-ONE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITUER!

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of

PARLOR, CHAMBER,

AND

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON THE MORNING OF THE 28TH day of November, from the residence of W. Simpson, West Morrisania, a pair of BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, about 15 hands high each; the smaller horse of the two has a white spot on the back, under the saddle-seat; the other is entirely black and knuckled in the hind legs; also a light, two-seated wagon, half top, blue cloth lining; two lap-blankets, one blue, the other brown; a double set of silver-plated harness, with the letter L on the hip straps. Any information of the same may be left at No. 195 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN can and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.

During the month of December, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 8—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 15—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22—One Million.
THURSDAY, Dec. 29—One Million.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for. A circular and further particulars can be had at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property	$33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only	869,000

ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.

HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for Directors of the third class will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest payable 1st May and 1st November, in New-York, free of tax, upon very favorable terms, by

BALDWIN & WEEKS, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,781 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

90 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 21 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Dec. 1 will bear interest from that day.
Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on
MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WETLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,036,552 63; surplus, $154,551 68.

EXTRA INTEREST OF ONE MONTH will be allowed by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Dec. 1. Regular interest, six per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 25, 1870, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in Jan., 1871.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, RICHARD ROWETT, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1870.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN (Arkansas Branch) RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON BONDS of the Arkansas Branch will be paid IN GOLD at this office, free of Government taxes.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. McGRATH and GEORGE T. HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. McGrath and George T. Hunt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT BURGESS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert Burgess, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of December, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1870.

n15-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH NEW GOODS.

SASH RIBBONS 6 and 7 inches wide, 50c., 65c., 75c. and 95c. per yard
6, 7 and 8 inches wide GROS GRAIN, 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 10, all Silk.
Hundreds of five and six dollar SCARFS and SASHES, clearing at $3 50 and $3 75 each.
Lines of Bonnet Ribbons 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. up, half price.

EXAMINE
OUR SILK BONNET VELVETS,
OUR MANTILLA LYONS VELVETS,
OUR VELVETEENS.
Also, 50 pieces BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVETS, 22 inches wide, $1 50 per yard, cost over $3, gold, to land.

IMPORTED FEATHERS,

PLUMES AND FLOWERS.
Satins 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

BROWN SILK-RIB VELVETS, EVERY WIDTH, ALSO EVERY OTHER COLOR.
GIMPS, LOOPS, SILK AND JET BUTTONS FOR CLOAKS.

LACES.

TIDIES, IMITATION AND REAL VALENCIENNES AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS AND UNDER-SLEEVES.
FINE LINE OF LACE AND EMBROIDERED POMPADOURS, COLLARS AND SETS.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, 50c., 75c. FRENCH, 85c. $1, $1, 25. BARGAINS.

SPECIALTIES.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., $1, $1 20, and $1 60.
PERFUMERY, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.; best, 25c.
HAIR OILS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, NECK-CHAINS, POCKET-BOOKS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, 75c. up.
ALSO, CHINA, FANCY AND HAIR GOODS, CHEAPEST THIS SEASON.

UNPACKING—NEW TOYS AND DOLLS, half price.

KID GLOVES

AT 50c., AT 75c., FROM AUCTION.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET!
The best dollar glove in the world; colors unique; every pair warranted. Also, Perinot's, one and two buttons.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOOK AT HOSIERY.

GENTS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 50 CENTS UP.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, 50c., 62c., 75c. AND $1. BARGAINS.
REGULAR MADE HOSE, 28 cents pair.
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZENS WINTER GLOVES, half price.
EXAMINE OUR 25 CENT WOOLEN GLOVE.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SCARFS, TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.
KNITTED AND WOVEN WOOLEN GOODS IN NUBIAS, JACKETS, SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS.

ALSO, GENTS' AND BOYS' CARDIGAN JACKETS. BARGAINS.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND NEW

HATS AND BONNETS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
IN VELVETS, PLUSH, FELT AND STAW, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Infants and Boys.

PRICES ALL DOWN.

Bonnet room upstairs.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM

UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

At Richard Meares',

SIXTH-AV. AND 19TH-ST., NOW OPENING LARGE LINES OF CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS, INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES. 150 pieces BLACK SILK, $1 25 and $1 50; worth $1 50 and $1 75; 150 pieces Rich BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 75 and $2; worth $2 50; 100 pieces Extra Wide and Heavy, $2, $2 25 and $2 50; worth $3; 100 boxes BLACK BONNET VELVETS, $2, $2 25, and $2 50; 500 boxes COLORED BONNET VELVETS, $1 75, $1 88, and $2; heavy LINEN BACK SATINS, $1, $1 12, $1 25, and $1 50; BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS, fine finish, 75c., 88c., and $1; BLACK and COLORED DO., finest goods, $1 25, $1 38, and $1 50; 28-inch BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS, $5, $6, and $7 a yard; best SILK LYONS VELVETS, $10 to $15, worth $15 to $20; HIGH LUSTRE BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 30c., 38c., and 50c. a yard.

500 pairs Large BLANKETS, $3, $4, $5, and $6; large heavy BED COMFORTABLES, $1 75, $2 25, and $2 63; heavy HUCK LINEN TOWELS, $1 38, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 a dozen; large LINEN NAPKINS, $1, $1 12, $1 25, and $1 50 a dozen; 100 pieces BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 63c., 75c., 85c., and $1 a yard; NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, 25c., 30c., 38c., 50c. a yard; rich APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS, $15 to $75 a set.

LADIES' FULL REGULAR MADE STOCKINGS, 25c. and 30c.; LADIES' MERINO VESTS, 63c., 75c., 88c., and $1; GENTS' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 63c., 75c., 88c., and $1; 500 dozen Dollar KID GLOVES, every pair warranted; 500 dozen REAL KID GLOVES, $1 25 and $1 50; worth $1 75 and $2; 300 dozen Fine CUFFED KID GLOVES, $1 25 and $1 38; 200 dozen CLOTH AND FLEECE-LINED GLOVES, 25c.; Great Variety LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS; Fine BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS, 50c., 55c., 65c., and 75c.

GENTS' AND YOUTHS' DRESS SHIRTS, made to order, and fit guaranteed, at the following rates: 6 Shirts, good Muslin and Linen Fronts, $9; 6 Shirts, better Muslin and good Linen, $10 50; 6 Shirts, Masonville Muslin and fine Linen, $12; 6 Shirts, Wamsutta Muslin and very fine Linen, $13 50; 6 Shirts, New-York Mills and best Linen, $15.

Latest Novelties in SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c. GENTS' FINE CARDIGAN JACKETS, $3 50 and $3 75; worth $5. 25 different styles hand-made and imported CORSETS, at 75c., 88c., $1, and $1 25; extra fine, $2 to $3. Every style PANIERS, HOOP-SKIRTS, and underwear. PANIERS 38c., 44c., and 50c.; HOOP-SKIRTS, 50c., 63c., and 75c. CHEMISES and DRAWERS, good Muslin, 75c., 88c., and $1. NIGHT-GOWNS, good Muslin, $1, $1 50, $1 75, and $2. 300 EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED LINEN SETS, 75c., 88c., and $1.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAND-MADE WORSTED SACKS, SHAWLS, &C., choice assortment, very cheap.

100 boxes SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 83c. and $1 a yard.
500 boxes DRESS TRIMMINGS, half price.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS, handsomely trimmed, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12 and $15.
Heavy CLOTH AND VELVETEEN SACKS, $5, $6, $7, $8 and $10.

RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Elegant shapes and styles.
Paris hand-made and R. Werley's woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS, in Hair-cloth.
AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES, including
THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS.
THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

RICH LACES.

BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, PT. APPLIQUE, PT. GAZE, DE BRUGES AND DUCHESSES LACES, IN NEW AND RICH DESIGNS. RIBBONS, VELVETS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, SASHES, SCARFS AND BOWS,
in all the newest shades.
FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at

MILLER & GRANT'S,

No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE.
VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

G. RICHMOND & CO.,

NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MME. F. PINCHON,

No. 19 Brevoort-place,

informs her customers that in consequence of retiring from business she is closing out the balance of her stock at greatly reduced prices.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 858 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats reduced fifty per cent. this week: Brown Velvet Bonnets, Maroon and Black Bonnets and Hats, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery. Remember, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14 | Samaria, Thurs., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $130, gold.	Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris	$145, gold.
Return tickets	$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold.	Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets	$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 30th Novem ar. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-g.een, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., Dec. 3	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Acadia	Wed., Dec. 28
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin	$75 Steerage
To London	$80 To London
To Halifax, N. S.	20 To Halifax, N. S.

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire...SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....Daure.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE.....Roussau...SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
DENMARK, ANDREWS. Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway,
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 2. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEMANDS & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 2 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 2[illegible] Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Cole* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Eastern and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE American, English and Scotch ladies, as working housekeepers; will make themselves generally useful, and work for the interest of their employers; are fully competent to take charge in a gentleman's house, hotel, or first-class boarding-houses; have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches, or would be willing to go to housekeeping in a small private family. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to take care of growing children and assist with the chamber-work, or sew; can sew on a machine; the best of City reference from her last place. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. today, at No. 141 25th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended; best City reference from her last place; is both willing and obliging. Apply at 229 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has one of her own; best City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as good plain cook, or would do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid or waitress or nurse; will be obliging; has good City reference if required. Call at No. 222 2d-av., Room No. 7. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge from the birth; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at the store, No. 347 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat sewer; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 239 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; best of City references can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 238 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, in the country; is a good baker; understands pastries, game and soup; making butter, if required; has good references. Call for two days at No. 56 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work by a smart, capable girl; is a respectful and neat servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; she will do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work, or mind children; the best of City reference; eleven years in one house. Apply at No. 323 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO DO washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; and Scotch fluting; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 297 7th-av. Ring the top bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman; understands her business; has City reference; assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 East 18th-st., Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamber-work and sew; best City reference. Call at No. 62 Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 28th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or family's washing; terms moderate. Call or address No. 270 7th-av., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse to one or two children; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 202 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as thorough waitress; reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WETnurse, with abundance of milk; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; best of City reference. Apply at No. 438 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do house-work in a private family. Apply at No. 342 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 148 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 288 3d-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 22d-st.

MISS CLINCH, NO. 54 WEST 29TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses, made and trimmed in the latest style; walking suits and evening dresses made in eight hours' notice; ladies stopping at hotels would do well to call; garments cut and fitted.

LADIES' AFTERNOON AND BALL dresses done up in the best style; pufling and fluting done; work done out by the day, would like the washing of a few families by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Call at No. 245 East 34th-st., in the store.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF a first-class German, French, Irish, American servants can be suited at No. 126 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., may be found select servants for City and country, in every capacity, and well recommended.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL Positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 203 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR SMART, competent Protestant cooks; will assist in washing and ironing; also, six smart nurses and seamstresses and ten competent chamber-maids, waitresses and laundresses, two English and Scotch first-class cooks; also, two Scotch laundresses and a number of smart girls for general house-work, with good references, for City and country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is an excellent baker; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; can flute and do up fine work in the neatest manner; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 388 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; good reference. Call at No. 166 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good references. Call at or address No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would like to have her daughter, aged fifteen, in same family to take care of children; both have excellent references. Call for three days at No. 347 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. NEUMAN has removed her laundry from No. 206 to No. 388 6th-av.; she is capable of supplying several more families with fine washing, ironing and fluting.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City reference from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business, is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 137 East 23d-st., at the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young Protestant man; a good groom and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City reference from his last place. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 108 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant, a permanent situation as waiter in a small private family; best of reference written and personal. Can be seen from 11 to 12 or 3 to 4 o'clock, at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., or by letter to WAITER, No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single man; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place; good City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; perfectly understands this business; will be found willing and obliging; has got the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman; has sixteen years' experience; understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good driver; can see his employer in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation, by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; in either City or country; can milk and take care of furnace; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can produce good reference. Call or address T. H. D., No. 43 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has best of City reference from his employers. Call or address M. S., private stable, No. 59 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and butler, or coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a hotel or boarding-house, or light porter in a store; will make himself useful; would leave the City. Call at No. 175 Elm-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has the best of reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter or porter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address for two days N. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO MAKE fires, work indoors, and make himself generally useful, by a German; can milk and drive. Address SCHILLINGER, No. 164 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY COACHman, a German; intelligent, honest and faithful; highest references given. Address Box No. 2,286, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. G., No. 242 6th-av., boot-store, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; IS a Protestant, and thoroughly understands the business, and has the best of recommendations from last employers. Address No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best reference from last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young man as coachman thoroughly understands the care of horses, also the treatment of all diseases; can drive two, four or six in hand to any part of this City; can show the best reference as to the above, also as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address for one week W. W., in care of Mr. Koltzon, No. 192 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, as stableman or as driver; can bring three years' good City references. Address H. B., No. 159 West 19th-st., sadler store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 24th-st., Room No. 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART WINDOW-SHADE painter; one thoroughly understanding the business can have steady work. Address H. N. WENTWORTH, No. 109 Court-st., Boston, Mass., stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; must be well recommended and thoroughly understand her business. Apply at No. 68 West 45th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLored girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, A seamstress, competent to finish and trim dresses. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. HAMES, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $25, $45 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished room, on second floor of first-class house, to gentleman, and breakfast if desired; to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; reference required. Address, with name, R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 20th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 405 lower Post-office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling to 204 West 37th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 123 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond-story front room, with bed-room adjoining; suitable for a gentleman and lady; may be obtained with board at reasonable price, at No. 123 and 130 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A ROOM, OR A ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; the situation is pleasant and near to cars and restaurants. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 946 3d-av., near 50th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite and singly, to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing at No. 32 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 49 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, in a strictly private family; comforts of home ensured; private table if desired; unexceptionable references. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st.

A DOUBLE ROOM WITH HOT AND cold water, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families or gentlemen, with or without board; references required and given.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. References.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT MUSician, desires board in a private family in exchange, or partly, for music and German lessons; best of references given. Address F. P., Box 117 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
67TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1830,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 627 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteen years' success.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnasium. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

FORDHAM MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 29th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOREL and Miss PICKHARDT. *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELlectual, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
25 bolts light cotton ravens, 8 oz. per yard; 25 do. 12 oz. per yard.

BUREAU ORDNANCE.
1,000 feet (Board measure) 3 in. baywood.
500 feet (Board measure) 2¼ in. baywood.
500 feet (Board measure) 1¾ in. baywood.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
5,000 spoons, 25,000 pounds rice, 5,000 pounds dried apples, 30,000 pounds sugar, 20,000 pounds coffee, 5,000 6-foot hickory poles, 50 bundles coopers' flags, 1 barrel chalk, 4,000 5-pound rivets, 3,000 6-pound rivets, 5 gallons turpentine, 12 camel's hair marking brushes, 3,000 butter plugs, 1 dozen corn brooms, 1 gauger's marking iron, 25 barrels charcoal, 600 coffee cans, 50 pounds, 1,000 coffee cans, 25 pounds, 1,000 coffee cans, 5 pounds, 4,000 yards burlaps, 2,000 yards enameled cloth, 500 pounds baling cord, 12 stencil brushes, 12 sail-makers' palms, 12 knives for presses—naval standard and as per samples.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to the interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the offices of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of
THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
NILSSON'S LAST NIGHT,
TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 29, at a
Second and last appearance (prior to departure for Europe) of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 P. M.,
when HANDEL'S sublime oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
will be performed, on which occasion
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will be assisted by
BEEBE, CARY, SENISON, WHITNEY,
THE MENDELSOHN UNION,
under the conductorship of
Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
Organist.....Mr. S. P. WARREN
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4. Seats now at Hall; also at Schirmers, No. 701, and at No. 1164 Broadway.
Wednesday, Nov. 30, Academy, Philadelphia.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

ARMORY, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,

OPENS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

A FANC

CHEAP FAME.

The Latest Method of Advertising a Political Aspirant—Cost of the Shandley Demonstration—Paying the Piper.

Last evening the drawing of the prizes presented to the Shandley Legion by their admiring friends, came off in the small theatre of Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels, "the use of which," said the printed list of prizes, "has been kindly tendered by Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED." At 7½ o'clock, the hour designated for the doors to be opened, there were gathered together several hundred men clamorously demanding entrance. The crowd, unlike Democratic gatherings in days of yore, was well dressed, the generality being men of rather portly build, and appeared to be "at peace with mankind and the rest of the world." Not an angry word was heard, but the tone of conversation would hardly pass current in polite circles. At last, an elegant carriage made its appearance before the hall, whereupon the inquiry was made, "What snoozer is this?" As our reporter does not possess a thieves' vocabulary, he is not able to give an explanation of the term, but suppose it means a gentleman able to pay his board-bill regularly. The "Snoozer" referred to turned out to be "Brigadier-General" W. M. TWEED, Jr., who, on alighting from the carriage, was observed to be dressed in pearl-colored pantaloons, velvet coat and vest, with light brown overcoat of the latest cut, and a superabundance of jewelry. A few moments after the arrival of this distinguished young gentleman, the doors were opened, and the crowd poured in. There was a fine orchestra in attendance, consisting of a harp, two violins and a flute. The men behind them scraped and blew until some of the boys cried out "let up." The meeting organized by the choice of Gen. TWEED as President, Coroner KEENAN and Alderman HENLEY as Vice-Presidents, and Alderman E. DURNIN, and Ex-Marshal J. H. TOOKER as Secretaries, Mr. TOOKER having sufficiently recovered from his Thanksgiving gastronomic feats to be able to attend. Alderman HALL, Assemblyman T. J. CAMPBELL, Assemblyman FRANCIS DUFFY, of the Twenty-second District, and other official gentlemen were present, but the big chiefs of the wigwam did not "put in an appearance." On assuming the chair, Gen. TWEED, blushing like a peony, (for the truth is the young man is somewhat bashful,) said: "I know you do not feel like hearing any talking to-night, but would rather see some work, and the drawing will now commence. Col. A. H. STEWART will draw the numbers from the wheel." Whereupon a small linen bag containing numbers corresponding to tickets held by the Legion, was emptied into the wheel, which, after being turned a few times, was opened, and a ticket being drawn from it, the number was announced by the Chairman. During the progress of the drawing, "the boys" kept crying out, "Shake her up," "them tickets is heavy," "don't be afraid, old fellar," &c. There were ninety-seven prizes of the following value: Specie, $230; currency, $925; other prizes, $290; total, $1,445.

The best prize was a gold watch, and the second best $50 in gold.

A request was made that, as the numbers of the prizes (the first ninety-seven tickets drawn from the wheel being the lucky one) were called out, the parties holding the corresponding numbers should give their names and residences to the reporters. It was amusing to notice the loss of memory occurring to some of the winners on being asked to locate their habitations. One man said he lived in Centre-street, but couldn't tell the number, and one of the pencil fraternity located him at the "Tombs," sententiously remarking, "If he don't live there, he will get there soon enough." Another lived "somewhere" in Houston-street, and another said, "I believe it is called Sullivan-street, where I live."

The highest number drawn was 966, showing that our estimate of the numbers paraded was correct. Altogether the affair passed off pleasantly, and was found to be a cheap way of advertising a political favorite into notoriety.

Shall we Have a New Export Law for Distilled Spirits.

The following petition has been forwarded to Secretary BOUTWELL, by the parties in interest:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We, the undersigned merchants of the City of New-York, would respectfully represent that we are greatly in need of a new export law for distilled spirits. For over two years we have been practically without such a law, and during this period the greatest grain-producing country in the world has been deprived of a large source of wealth from foreign trade. Much of our grain product cannot be exported in its original state. It could be exported profitably if converted into alcohol. We could supply the markets of the world with alcohol, for we could more than compete with any other country in price and quality. Under the present law relative to drawback on spirits exported, no shipments in hand can be made, as spirits cannot leave an internal revenue warehouse until the tax is paid. The regulations protecting the revenue are not only very stringent, but the law is impracticable. The present law was made to destroy fraud, but its effects have reached too far. It has destroyed legitimate business too. There is a tax on the manufacture of alcohol for exportation, and a tax on sales, and only sixty cents per gallon of the sixty-five cents refunded, and a very protracted delay is necessary to get that back. We cannot export distilled spirits and compete with other countries if there shall be any tax imposed on the same, and any legislation which destroys a legitimate and lucrative foreign trade is erroneous and should be changed.

You are doubtless aware that the distilling business has been greatly overdone. The markets are glutted with whisky in every shape, and it is all but impossible to dispose of this stock even though it be offered at a very much less price than its cost of manufacture. If access could be opened for these goods to the markets of other countries the surplus would soon be reduced, and new life given to the domestic trade. There are too many distilleries for the home trade, their capacity being about one-half too much for the requirements of our own country, but if we could have an export law, as proposed, and could ship our alcohol and whiskys abroad, then all of our distillery capacity could be profitably employed, but not till then. For the want of this export law the grain producers, dealers and distillers are not the only sufferers, but a large portion of the business community also, who are more seriously affected by the lifeless condition of these important branches of commerce than is generally supposed. No one thoroughly acquainted with this matter could doubt as to the great necessity and propriety of the proposed law. The embarrassments in these branches of trade are very great, and it is now earnestly hoped that Congress will quickly make a new export law for spirits which would again enable us to enjoy a profitable foreign trade, relieve our very much overstocked grain and whisky markets, and greatly enrich the country.

Believing that you, Sir, will heartily indorse our letter, we respectfully ask permission to make a suggestion which we deem of great importance. In the ordinary routine of Congressional business, it is seldom that ever a matter of great interest meets with the prompt attention and action of Congress. There are obvious reasons why this proposed bill should become a law as early as practicable, and we hope it will be introduced to Congress early in December. We ask you, therefore, to urge upon Congress early attention to this subject. Very respectfully, (Signed,) Hyatt & Clark, No. 58 Water-street; Franklin, Edson & Co., David Dows & Co., J. M. Fiske & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co., P. W. Engs & Sons, Boyd Bros. & Hobson, E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co., J. Consnoary & Co., L. E. Amsinck & Co., Galway & Cassado, Fabbri & Chauncey, A. P. Francis, Gomez, Wallis & Co., D. Vivier & Co., Carlos Cobb, Hughes, Hickory & Co., Herman Batjer & Bro.

The Official Canvass Ended—Mr. Twombly Counted Out.

The result of the official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election was declared yesterday. The Committee on Protests recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a copy of this report, including the testimony, be transmitted by the Secretary of this Board to the District Attorney, and that he be requested to take immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Bureau of Elections be directed not to make any payment on account of the election to JOHN H. DECKER and JOSEPH FORBES, Inspectors in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, nor to any of the Inspectors of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward.

Resolved, That in the Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward the nineteen ballots cast for HORATIO N. TWOMBLY for member of Assembly be allowed to HORATIO N. TWOMBLY for member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District.

Resolved, That the vote for member of Assembly in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward be not counted.

Resolved, That the vote for member of Assembly in the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward be not counted.

Resolved, That the vote for member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District be now canvassed, in accordance with these resolutions.

The report was adopted *nem. con*, and the result is that Mr. JOHN CAREY is declared to be elected to represent the Seventh Assembly District by a majority of 69 votes over Mr. HORATIO M. TWOMBLY, the vote being as follows: CAREY, 1,872, TWOMBLY 1,803.

Alderman WOLTMAN offered a resolution declaring the corrected returns from the Seventh Assembly District the official return, which was unanimously adopted. The declaration of total votes in the City and officers-elect was read as follows: For Governor—Hoffman, 86,668; Woodford, 34,391. Lieutenant Governor—Beach, 86,932; Kaufman, 34,890. State Controller—Nichols, 87,407; Palmer, 34,414. Canal Commissioner—Fay, 87,278. Canal Commissioner, (short term)—Chapman, 87,311; Barkley, 34,543. Inspector of State Prisons—Scheu, 87,071; Parkhurst, 34,541. Mayor—Hall, 71,037; Ledwith, 46,392. Sheriff—Brennan, 79,177; Brown, 37,008. County Clerk—Loew, 78,872; Stemmler, 37,584. Coroners—Keenan, 77,346; Young, 76,493; Hermann, 73,605; Flynn, 41,792; Knox, 38,626; French, 37,594. Members of Congress—Fourth District—Roosevelt, 10,700; McMahon, 5,461; Leggatt, 797. Sixth District—Cox, 9,215; Greeley, 8,203. Seventh District—Ely, 12,464; McAlpine, 3,403; Willis, 929. Eighth District—Brooks, 12,845; Wilkes, 7,149; Wadsworth, 4,342. Ninth District—Wood, 15,620; Hillyer, 4,[illegible]; Ellinger, 3,707. It will be observed that the vote for Controller of the City and County of New-York is not announced.

The Board, after hearing the declaration, adjourned *sine die*.

"The Gentleman"—Interesting Lecture by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.

Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., delivered last evening the third lecture of the series in aid of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, at the Sunday-school Room in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The audience, as in the case of the former lectures, was very large and select, and many deaf mutes were present, to whom the lecture was explained by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, pastor of the Mission Chapel. The subject selected by Mr. VINTON bore the significant title, "The Gentleman," and that character was presented in the most interesting manner. Dr. VINTON agreed that Mrs. Grundy, in her remark that "there is a great deal in blood," both in man and horse, or at least, he said, it was impossible to controvert this theory. The great divergences both in the physical and spiritual characteristics of the members of the same family raise great objections to the theory of Mrs. Grundy, so strongly supported by physiologists and philosophers. The more correct solution would be that it was a mystery. But, although some men are born gentlemen, yet no heraldry office can confer this proud title on any individual, nor can accident of birth deprive a man of it. In the humblest ranks of life the most perfect gentlemen are often found, while the most highly-born may descend to the most common type of man. Education exercises a great influence in making and perfecting the gentleman. A gentleman need not necessarily be religious, and a religious man may not be a gentleman. A pagan may be more of a gentleman than a nominal Christian, or even than a religionist, and yet the gentleman is not as high a type of man as the true Christian. The best encomium that eulogy can bestow on any man is: "He is a Christian gentleman." The sentiments are the foundation on which the qualities of the gentleman are formed. The lecturer then pointed out the characteristics of the gentleman. His sentiment of kindness, corresponding to that of charity in the Christian, is his most peculiar trait. The gentleman is a lover of the beautiful—the beautiful symbolized in patriotic war and in true poetry. His conduct is beautiful, all his acts are harmonious with beauty. Delicacy is also a peculiar trait in him, nor is he an egotist. The lecturer then followed a writer in the *Rambler*, illustrating the character of men by musical instruments, and said that the piano-forte would best describe the American gentleman. He next described the reading which would be characteristic of the gentleman, and took occasion to reflect in severe terms on the immoral literature of the day. The gentleman, he said, will not be found at the head-quarters of politicians. His magnanimity, courage and sense of honor will always be apparent. The lecturer closed by referring to GEORGE WASHINGTON as the best type of a Christian gentleman.

Twenty-first Reception of the Brooklyn Art Association.

There was more than a crush last evening, at the Twenty-first Reception of the Brooklyn Art Association, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crowded. The *foyer* of the house was used for the art gallery. Of course it would be impossible to attempt anything like a criticism, when the room was so densely crowded that locomotion, much less seeing, was out of the question. It struck us, however, that with some really meritorious works of art, there was a great deal that was exceedingly poor and common-place. If true devotion to art in Brooklyn was represented by the throng of people, then indeed must our sister city be the Athens of America.

The Kings County Canvass.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers appear to have made a general muddle of the election returns; for, after much deliberation, they appointed a committee of six yesterday afternoon to revise all that has thu sfar been done.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The lecture of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER before the Mercantile Library Association at Steinway Hall, on the evening of Dec. 1, is looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by a great many people. The eloquent Senator is sure to have a crowded house, as he always does when he makes a public address. His theme—"The Duel between France and Germany, with its lessons to Civilization"—is one of absorbing interest, and his treatment of it is worthy of its importance.

The Hebrew Fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital and Orphan Asylum will open in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening, on which occasion an address will be delivered by Gov. HOFFMAN. In the preliminary arrangements the ladies of the Hebrew congregations in the City have relied for aid solely upon their own people, who have responded generously. Now, the general public are invited to participate in an enterprise which, though under Jewish supervision, is no less beneficial to the Gentile population of this City. The hospital affords aid to more suffering Gentiles than Jews. The Fair promises to be second in interest to none which has been held in this City recently.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. BALCH, assistant minister in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, is announced. Dr. BALCH was formerly pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, in this City, which became, during his term of office, one of the most popular churches in New-York. Dr. BALCH has now been called to the Rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, in Baltimore, and has also been offered important positions by the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Church in the United States, and by the Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the United States. Neither of the three appointments has yet been accepted by him.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at the Wigwam in West Forty-Ninth-street, last evening, Mr. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President, in the chair. After the routine business had been disposed of, including the election of about 150 new members, and the presentation of the names of a large number for the action of the Committee on Membership, a subscription was taken up for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the Wigwam, which amounts to about $400. The sum of $150 was raised and the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon a return game of base-ball was played between the employes of the hat manufacturing firms of BIRD & Co. and DUNLAP & Co. The play was exceedingly creditable to all concerned, and resulted, as did the first game between them, in July last, in favor of BIRD & Co., the score being 63 to 48, with fifteen runs. The winning "nine" were presented with the ball used in the July game, after it had been handsomely gilded.

Quite a large delegation of persons owning property in the upper part of the City, accompanied by Assistant Alderman McCARTHY, called on Mayor HALL yesterday to ask him to use his influence in preventing the laying of the Hamar wooden pavement in One Hundred and Twentieth and several other streets. The Mayor promised them that he would veto the resolutions to lay the pavement when they came before him.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, when the following statistics were presented: Number of alien passengers to Nov. 17, 199,429; number since to Nov. 24, 3,583. Total 203,012. To same date in 1869, 244,639. Balance in bank Jan. 1, $79,371 66. Aggregate receipts for commutation, &c., $580,018 65. Making a total of $659,440 31. Disbursements, $637,246 34. Leaving a balance of $52,153 97.

EMIL TONIS was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 note on CHRISTIAN STEYNER, a lager-beer saloon keeper, at No. 109 Hester-street. The same Commissioner discharged THEODORE FAY, accused of passing a similar bill on ROGER GILBRIDE, a grocer, the prisoner being shown to be innocent of any criminal intent.

In the great Seven-thirty Government bond suit against JAY COOKE & Co., the well-known bankers, which has been occupying the attention of Judge BLATCHFORD and a jury, in the United States District Court, for several days, considerable evidence was taken yesterday, after which the case was adjourned until today.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, HENRY CARROLL and WM. BROWN were charged with breaking into the premises of EMMA KUNS, No. 130 East Houston-street, on Sunday morning, with intent to commit a burglary. The prisoners were discovered in the house, having effected an entrance by breaking a rear window. They were held to answer.

GEORGE SCHALAGERHOFF was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of stealing a gold watch worth $300, the property of WM. BENDER, No. 11 Park-avenue, on Saturday last. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was held to answer.

The examination in the case of LOUIS MEYER, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 bill at a house of questionable repute in Delancey-street, was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. Policeman KIERNAN was called as a witness for the Government.

The annual solemn high mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of deceased members of the Roman Catholic association known as the Purgatorial Society of New-York, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning, by Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, D. D., V. G., as-[illegible] of the usual high order known in this church.

ADOLPH GOSSNER was held to answer at the Essex Police Court yesterday for stealing $[illegible] and a gold watch worth $150, the property of his employer, Mr. JOHN STROHM, Third-avenue.

CHARLES O'NEILL, bar-tender at No. 19 Cherry-street, yesterday fell down a trap-door behind the bar into the cellar, injuring his spine severely. He was taken to Park Hospital.

ROSE WILSON, of No. [illegible] Elizabeth-street, was knocked down last evening at the corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, by a Third-avenue car, and was slightly injured.

It was reported yesterday that a prominent house in the sugar and tea line had suspended. Liabilities not large, and likely to be speedily adjusted.

There were four sudden deaths reported to the Coroner yesterday, who ascertained that they all came from natural causes.

BROOKLYN.

Prince AKUMA, heir apparent to the Throne of Japan, visited the United States frigate *Delaware*, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral ROWAN, and the *Guerriere*, flag-ship of Port-Admiral STRINGHAM, last week, accompanied by members of his suite, a special invitation having been extended to him by Vice-Admiral ROWAN, who has recently been in command of the Asiatic Squadron. The Prince was received with a royal salute of twenty-one guns, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the attention shown him. He and eight other young men from Japan, all of high birth, are at present at the Pierrepont House in Brooklyn, and intend to remain here some time, for the purpose of becoming more familiar with our language and institutions.

J. F. BROUGHTON, keeper of "the negro gambling-saloon," at the corner of Fulton and Bond streets, upon which the descent was made by the Police on Saturday night, was, in company with four of the gamblers then arrested, brought up before Justice WALSH for examination yesterday morning. On motion of their counsel, PATRICK KEADY, however, the case was postponed until Thursday next, and they were liberated on $500 bail each.

There are in the public charitable institutions of Brooklyn, on an average throughout the year, 2,151 inmates, and, to take care of these, there is annually spent $400,000, a sum nearly equal to that spent on the same institutions in New-York, although in New-York there are twice as many inmates to support.

LANGAN CONWOSY, a rather unprepossessing representative of China, was accused by his wife, a decent-looking Irish woman, yesterday, before Justice WALSH, of having cruelly treated her, and threatened to take her life. The couple have been but three months married. Mrs. CONWOSY asked for a divorce, and the Judge promised to consider the matter.

Five new cases of small-pox were discovered by the Health officials in "Dutchtown," E. D., yesterday, and at once removed to the proper hospital, at Flatbush. The Health Board have determined to institute active measures to have the infected locality cleaned out.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning as the night watchman at Breslau was coming off duty, his pistol accidentally exploded, the trigger having caught in the button-hole of his coat. The ball entered his breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was immediately taken to Babylon, where the ball was extracted by Dr. SKIDMORE, and the wound dressed.

The excitement over the Trustee election in the village of Whitestone is on the increase. There seems to be decided opposition against two persons, Messrs. MERRICK and HATHAWAY, who were named for the position, and yet, at every meeting held by those opposed to them, it seems impossible to unite on any other candidates. At a meeting held a few evenings since by the opposition, the friends of these gentlemen were so numerous that a resolution indorsing them was passed.

The people of Long Island have been waiting for a number of weeks for the anticipated tidal wave which was to sweep over them, according to some of the *savants* of New-York. Sag Harbor was stated to be the place where the greatest effect would be witnessed. A number of the residents anticipating trouble have been absent.

The revival in Rockville Centre Methodist Church is greatly increasing. Sunday, O'DONNEL's praying band was up from Williamsburg. At each service—morning, afternoon and evening—the tabernacle was crowded, large numbers going forward to the altar. During the evening there were eight conversions.

Rev. C. E. MILLER, of the M. E. Church, Whitestone, who has been absent some time for the purpose of regaining his health, has returned much improved, and next Sunday will resume his pulpit ministrations. He was welcomed on his return by a number of his friends, who gave the reverend gentleman a donation party.

JOS. TALFOR, of Pearsalls, was seriously injured yesterday while loading his wagon with lumber. The horses becoming frightened, started, and as Mr. TALFOR attempted to stop them he was knocked down, and the wheels passed over him, breaking both of his legs and injuring him internally.

Protracted meetings are being held in the M. E. Church, Pearsall's Corner. On Sunday evening the eloquence of the pastor's wife was so affecting, that thirty-five from the audience arose and came forward to the anxious seat. A large number of conversions have already taken place.

The schooner *Daniel Morris*, which went ashore on Fisher's Island last week, has been stripped of all her material, and GEORGE W. FULLER has contracted to get her afloat for fifty per cent. salvage. Her cargo consisted of 193 tons of coal.

STATEN ISLAND.

New buildings are springing up on the ground at Tompkinsville, in place of those recently destroyed by fire. The old ones were wooden structures; those now going up are made of brick. Among them is a large well-ventilated stable, erected by the Staten Island Railroad Company.

A new and well-built ferry-boat was, yesterday, placed on the line between Dey-street and the North Shore, Staten Island, to take the place of the *Pomona*, which will be laid up for the Winter. She is called the *Castleton*, and has splendid engines and well-regulated cabins. On the first experimental trip she made the journey from New-Brighton to Dey-street in seventeen and a half minutes.

The work of extending and repairing St. Mary's-avenue, and extending New-York-avenue, was commenced, yesterday, by order of the Board of Supervisors, who meet again to-morrow at Richmond to read proposals for other improvements.

NEW-JERSEY.

GEORGE McKEON, bridge-tender at the new railroad bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Paterson, yesterday appeared before Coroner BUTTERWORTH, of Paterson, and told a long story about six young men who, insisted on crossing the bridge, about midnight, on the 16th of the present month. He says that one of them, named WM. CONNOLLY, of Spring Valley, Bergen County, N. J., fell, or was pushed, through the trestle-work. He was rescued, insensible, and taken home, where he died a few days after, and a coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death. There is some suspicion of foul play, and the matter will be investigated.

The Essex County Bible Society met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the first Congregational Church, in Clinton-street, Newark. The reports of the Secretary, Rev. P. DE VEUVE, and of the Treasurer, GEO. O. DUNCKLEE, Esq., exhibited a very prosperous condition of affairs. During the past year the Society had not maintained special distributors in the field, yet its operations had been widely extended and its prospects encouraging. The receipts had been over $7,000. In the evening a public meeting was held which was addressed by Gen. THEODORE RUNYAN, Rev. Dr. McILVAINE and others. The attendance was large at both the afternoon and the evening sessions.

Chief of Police PECKWELL, of Newark, is making a strong effort to secure a better observancy of the Sabbath in that city. On Sunday night a number of concert and other saloons were visited, and their proprietors informed that if those saloons were again found open upon that day, the law, which has heretofore been a dead letter, would be strictly enforced. At two or three saloons, 300 or 400 people were found.

The barge *Wm. H. McClave*, loaded with lumber, ran into the New-Jersey Railroad bridge at Centre-street, Newark, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The draw was bent nearly double, and lifted completely from its position. The house of the bridge-tender was thrown into the river, and several persons narrowly escaped with their lives. Travel over the bridge is suspended.

The population of New-Jersey (with the townships of Sparta, Hardystown, Plainfield and Westfield estimated at their population in 1860) is 895,672. The increase since 1860 is 183,637. The gain is larger than that of any other Eastern State.

The Republicans of Jersey City are discussing the subject of a revision of the charter. In two wards delegates have been elected to a "Charter Convention," at which the matter will be taken into consideration.

Prof. CARLO BASSINI, a well-known composer, died at his home, in Irvington, on Sunday evening. The funeral ceremonies take place at Brooklyn today, and the body will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

RICHARD DUFFY has been held by Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark, to answer the charge of having voted three times in that city at the last election.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Commander F. [illegible] Harrington has been ordered to the *California*, and Assistant Pay-master J. C. Burton, to the [illegible]. Commander Earl English is detached from command of the *Delaware*, and waits orders. Lieut.-Commanders Francis Morris, Henry B. Robeson, C. N. Schoonmaker, C. A. Batcheller, Lieut. [illegible] Bradford, Surgeon B. L. Maccoun, Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkins, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Fran, Chaplain C. R. Bittenger, Chief Engineer Stephen C. Hibbert, First Assistant Engineer [illegible] Gunnell, Second Assistants J. P. [illegible] and W. H. Harris, are detached from the *Delaware* and await orders. Pay-master A. H. Gilman has been detached and ordered to settle accounts. The warrant officers and [illegible] of that vessel are also detached and placed on waiting orders. Commander Francis H. Roe has been detached from duty as Chief of Staff of the Asiatic fleet and awaits orders. Passed Assistant Pay-master J. Porter Loomis has been detached from the *Nipsic* and ordered to settle accounts; Capt. John M. B. Clitz from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the *California*; Lieut.-Commander John McPhale, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the *California*; Lieut.-Commander E. M. Sheppard, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *California*; Lieut. R. R. Peck, from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordered to the *California*; Surgeon John S. Kitchen, from the Board of Examiners, and ordered to the *California*. Col. T. W. Sherman, of the Third Artillery, has been ordered to report to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board at New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—The United States steamer *Endeavor*, in the Coast Survey service, has arrived, and after making slight repairs, will go to Savannah. The United States steamer *Severn*, Commander Fitzhugh, will drop down to the Roads to-morrow, and after adjusting her compass, will sail for Key West. Pay-master Thomas H. Caswell, of this yard, has been attached and placed on waiting orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The United States steamer *Ossipee*, which sailed for Panama on Saturday, returned to this harbor on account of stress of weather, but sailed again today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened firmer and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	93
Consols for account	92⅞	93
United States 5-20s, 1862	88	88
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¼	87½
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89½
United States 10-40s	86½	86½
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110	110½
Erie Railroad shares	20	19¾
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. shares	27¼	27½

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened heavy and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¼d.@9⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 11d. ₱ cental for new Red Western Spring. PROVISIONS—Lard, 65s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 44s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; 54s. for new Short Rib Middles. PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 15s. for fine. Turpentine, 21s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ₱ cwt. LINSEED-OIL declining at £29 5s. ₱ ton. CLOVER-SEED 50s.@55s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Calcutta LINSEED easier at 59s. 6d. WHALE-OIL opened declining. Spirits PETROLEUM declining, at 9d.@10d. ₱ gallon. TURPENTINE, 31s. 6d.@32s. ₱ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White, and $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 32, held generally at $1 35; sales 1,300 bushels No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 38. CORN quiet at 82c. OATS firm; held at 57c.@58c. for Western. BARLEY quiet, with no sales. RYE and PEAS scarce. CORN-MEAL, ₱ cwt., $1 80 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 89½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat was taken this morning at 12½c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Barley, 30,400 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—6,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 37,000 bushels Barley 394,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extra quiet. WHEAT quiet at $1@$1 05¼ for No. 2; during the afternoon dull. CORN dull at 62½c.; during the afternoon nominal for No. 2. OATS higher at 40½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 70c.@71c. for No. 2. BARLEY steady and quiet at 80c. HIGHWINES firm at 84c. wood, 84½c. iron bound. Mess PORK steady at $19 25@$19 50 cash; $18 50 seller December, January, February and March. LARD firm at 12c.@12½c. Live HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 75; dressed Hogs steady at $7@$7 50. CATTLE dull at $3 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, nominal.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 15½c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 50@$5 62½. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales at $1 15@$1 18. CORN firm, with a fair demand, at 50c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand, at 83c.@85c. OATS in good demand at full prices. BARLEY dull and drooping at $1@$1 08. Mess PORK weak; small sales at $19; not freely offered. LARD quiet and weak; Steam, 11½c.; Kettle, 12c. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c., eighteen to twenty-five days salted; Full Cured, ½c. higher. Live HOGS dull; weather bad: sales at $6 25@$6 50. Dressed HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; $7 75@$7 90 asked; buyers off. WHISKY quiet and weak at 84c.@85c. EXCHANGE, 1-10th off.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—COTTON steady; demand fair; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 6,800 bales; net receipts, 5,314 bales; coastwise, 306 bales; total, 5,620 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,516 bales; to the Continent, 3,370 bales, to Bremen; coastwise, 2,462 bales; stock, 91,826 bales. FLOUR—Superfine scarce at $5; Double Extra scarce at $5 50; Treble dull, with a good supply at $5 75@$6. CORN—White, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, mixed, 75c. OATS, 51c.@52c. BRAN, $1@$1 07½. HAY, prime, $29. PORK held at $21 50. BACON—No Sides here; Shoulders, 13c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@25c. LARD, tierce, 14c. SUGAR—Prime, 10c. MOLASSES—Prime, 57c.@58c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 20. COFFEE, 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, nominally $1 21½; New-York sight, ⅜ discount. GOLD, 111¼.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 235 bales; total, 335 bales; exports, coastwise, 110 bales; stock, 6,460 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; choice White, $1 70@$1 75; Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 65; prime to choice Red, $1 55@$1 70; Fair to Good, $1 30@$1 50; Common, $1 15@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 35. CORN—White, 77c.@80c.; Yellow, 83c. OATS lower at 50c.@52c. RYE firm at 70c.@85c. Mess PORK dull; retailing at $24. BACON quiet; retailing no Rib Sides; Clear Rib, 18c.; no Shoulders. HAMS, 20c. LARD dull; retailing at 15c. WHISKY firm at 91c.@92c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.—IN STORE—Wheat, 423,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 83,000 bushels; Rye, 57,000 bushels; Barley, 288,000 bushels; Malt, 6,000 bushels; Rye-malt, 27,500 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,000 bbls.; Wheat, 157,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Oats, 11,200 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 16,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and steady. WHEAT dull and heavy; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 18; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 21; 7,800 bushels Red Toledo at $1 32. CORN quiet; No. 2 Western held at 74c.; sales, 8,000 bushels New Western, in lots, at 70c. OATS quiet; sales, 14,000 bushels Ohio at 50½c.; 1,200 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. RYE neglected. BARLEY inactive. PEAS—Market bare. SEEDS—Nothing doing. PORK lower; heavy Mess, $22 50. LARD quiet at 14½c.@14¾c. HIGHWINES, nominally, 90c. The tug *E. P. Fish* left here this afternoon by canal for tide water, with two canal-boats in tow, laden with Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—COTTON advanced ¼c.; Middling Upland, 16¼c.; Middling Orleans, 16⅝c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$7 20. WHEAT—Firmer feeling; Indiana and Ohio Red, $1 40@$1 42; White, $1 48@$1 60. RYE, 93c. CORN steady; Old Yellow, 85c.@88c.; New, 78c.@80c. OATS, 53c.@55c. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR—609 hhds. Cuba at 10c. PROVISIONS—Demand light; sales are unimportant. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY firm; Western Iron, 91c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—COTTON active. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30@$1 32. CORN dull and declined 1c.@2c.; Mixed, 55c.; Yellow, 59c.@60c.; White, 60c.@65c. OATS easier at 42½c.@45c. BARLEY dull at 75c.@80c. RYE dull at 68c. WHISKY firmer at 88c. TOBACCO dull. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING retailing at 28c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $6@$6 30. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 Hogs.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—WHEAT in steady milling demand; sales, 1,000 bushels Extra Diehl at $1 75, afloat. RYE dull; sales, one car-load Western on private terms. CORN easier, with a limited demand; sales, one car-load New Western at 88c., and a small lot of New Round Yellow at 90c. BARLEY dull, with a large supply, and in the buyer's favor; sales, five car-loads No. 2 two-rowed State at 85c.; two car-loads two-rowed at 85c.; one car-load No. 1 six-rowed at $1 05, at the Susquehanna Depot. OATS steady; sales, one car-load State, at 62c., at the Susquehanna Depot.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT, demand light; holders firm; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 25; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 21. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 63c. OATS dull and lower; Michigan, 46c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—TOBACCO—Sales, 27 hhds. at $5 40@$5 50 for Common to Good Lugs; $6 75@$10 50 for Low to Medium Leaf. BAGGING firm; Hemp and Flax, 28c. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR heavy. Live HOGS heavy at $5 75@$6 40. PROVISIONS active; sales of 500 bbls. Mess PORK, on spot, at $19, cash. Bulk MEATS unchanged. LARD—Tierce held at 13c. WHISKY steady at 84c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@15c. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 03½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 03¼. OATS declining; Rejected, 56c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull; Spring No. 2, 71c. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS nominal.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—WHEAT heavy and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red offered at $1 24@$1 25 without buyers. CORN declining for new Shelled; offered at 55c. OATS steady; No. 1 State, 48c. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined, 20c. for car lots; Crude quiet at $4.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28.—COTTON quiet at 14¾c.; receipts, 7,783 bales; exports, 2,170 bales. FLOUR—Superfine Winter, $4 75@$5. CORN heavy at 65c. OATS, 47c. LARD, 14½c.@15c. PORK, $22 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8½c.; Sides, 12½c.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declining; Extra, $1 30; No. 1 White, $1 20@$1 20½. CORN quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS heavy at $7@$7 50.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 3,031 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,413 bales; coastwise, 1,322 bales; stock, 49,505 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON firm, demand good; Good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 2,128 bales; exports, coastwise, 33 bales; stock, 27,496 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2,373 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,703 bales; coastwise, 1,332 bales; stock, 27,341 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 28 bales; coast-

[illegible] Nov. 28.—COTTON active; Middling, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; net receipts, 4,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 4,378 bales; stock, 70,472 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 31c. TAR, $1 90. ROSIN, $1 60 for No. 1 [illegible] for Pale. No sales of COTTON reported.

NORFOLK, Nov. 28.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 3,207 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,475 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—The COTTON market [illegible] for Middling; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, [illegible] bales.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The state of trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was quite dull. Horned Cattle did the best. They were slow but steady at last week's rates, that is common Cattle were unlocked for, and fair and good Cattle sold from 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb; the most inferior grades were quoted from 9c.@13½c. ₱ lb. State Cattle stood at the foot of the list, and sold at 4c. ₱ lb., live weight. Oxen sold from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., on net weight. Texans sold from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Veals are in no demand; they have fallen ½c. ₱ lb. on best quality, and 1c. ₱ lb. on inferior quality. Milch Cows are dull and of a poor description, they sold from $50@$90, with a small number sold at One Hundredth-street Yards as high as $100 ₱ head. Grass Calves sold from $11@$12 50 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs are improved in quality since last week, yet the prices obtained this forenoon are no better than those of last week. Sheep sold from 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs sold from 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; some Canada Lambs sold at 7½c. ₱ lb., but the number was limited. Hogs are steady in going down; Saturday's market closed at 6⅝c.@7c. ₱ lb.; the quality was coarse; there was no change in the quotations up to 11½ A. M. this morning.

SALES TODAY.

WESTHEIMER & HUGHES sold for BOOKE & TRAYLOR, 97 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for J. L. PERKINS, 20 Steers, Michigans, light cattle, at $40 ₱ head, live weight, 8¼ cwt.; also, for selves, 130 Steers, Illinois, fair cattle, at $97 ₱ head, net weight 7 cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold for self 300 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¼@7¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 63 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. Also, for same 70 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. scant. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 93 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to good, from 13c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Also, 53 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Again, for same 94 Steers, common Cattle from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., and again, 32 Steers, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for J. W. CLARKE 18 State Steers, common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant, and again for same, 16 State Steers, very common, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also 16 State Bulls at 4c. ₱ lb., live weight 11 cwt. ₱ head: and for KENDALL & TURNER 45 Steers, Kentuckys, common Cattle, from 11½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 118 Steers, common lot, from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for some 100 Kentuckys, from common to fair from 13½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, 130 Steers, Illinois, raised on the Home Farm, from common to fair from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for ALEXANDER MANN 95 Steers, from common to fair, from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, for some 50 Steers, Indianas, coarse cattle, from 12c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 371 Sheep, weight 35,560 lbs., from 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; the lowest priced were poor Canadas, the best were fair Canadas. Also, 207 Canada Lambs, weight 17,330 lbs., from 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb., and a few head of poor fine-wooled Sheep, at 4½c. ₱ lb. REID & McGRAW sold in three lots 199 Sheep, weight 12,350 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 54 Lambs, weight 4,340 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 56 Lambs, weight 3,950 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 78 Sheep, weight 10,370 lbs., at 6¾c.; 41 Sheep, weight 4,310 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight 14,760 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 215 Sheep, weight 17,040 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 108 Sheep, weight 8,690 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 8,590 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $38,202 75. Weekly report of Calves sold by same firm for same week: 152 Calves; price received, $1,494 50.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street yards for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 2,682 head Horned Cattle, 9 Calves; Western Stock, 162 head Horned Cattle, 26 cows, 423 Calves, 306 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 26, 1870: 1,213 head of Horned Cattle, 12,337 Hogs, 8,033 Sheep, arrived in 232 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 732 head Horned Cattle, 12,184 Hogs, 7,940 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 17,407 Sheep and Lambs, 296 Calves, 22 Cows, 53 head of Horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at same Yards on this forenoon: 4,868 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Calves, 4 Cows. Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street: 750 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 6c.@7¼c.; range of prices for Lambs, 5c.@7c.; 11 Beeves, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.; 24 Cows at $50@$75@$90 ₱ head; 218 Calves, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Why, KNOX, the hatter,
All persons do say,
In his usual way,
Is up and about
With the best styles out—
Acknowledged by all
He takes lead this Fall.
If in the fashion you would be,
To KNOX you must go immediately.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Westphalia	Nov. 29	New-York	Hamburg
Cuba	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Calabria	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	Nov. 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
San Francisco	Dec. 1	New-York	Bermuda
Missouri	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Dec. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Rapidan	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Hayti, by the *City of Port-au-Prince*, at 10 A. M. For France, by the *Ville de Paris*, (not despatched Saturday, at 10 A. M. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, in Halifax, N. S., by the *City of Limerick*, at 9 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. For Germany, via Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	7 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 28—*In steam-ship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—James Ratchford, Wm. Horn, Mrs. Cahill and child, Miss Jenny Weathersby, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Boddington, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and family.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:03 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets....11:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.0:30 | Gov. Island.1:19 | Hell Gate.....2:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Erie, (new,) Sears, Cowes for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Clements, (Br.,) Kelly, St. Helena, (Jersey,) Boyd & Hincken; Keystone, Berry, Falmouth for orders, Howland & Aspinwall; Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Bonfanti, Leghorn, Slocovich & Co.; Gazelle, (Br.,) Black, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Ricardo Secundo, (Ital.,) Capello, Trieste, J. Robinson & Co.; Salinas, (Br.,) Lind, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schrs. Vicksburg, Higgins, Aspinwall, H. W. Loud & Co.; Charles E. Hellier, Mitchell, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Juliet, (new,) Strait, Cienfuegos, Simpson & Clapp; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Thos. Fish, Willey, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Carrie Holmes, Potter, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Georgia, ——, Satilla, S. C. Loud & Co.; Rover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ocean Wave, ——, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; General Harris, Thompson, Alexandria, S. E. Staples; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Zodiac, Harksen, Savannah, Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 24, 7½ A. M., 10 miles E. from Frying-pan Shoals, fell in with schr. Alpha, of Machias, lumber-laden, water-logged, and abandoned; had all sails lowered except the jibs; took her in tow and placed her on New-Inlet Bar, in charge of the first officer and 3 seamen of the Zodiac. Nov. 26, off Hatteras Shoals, encountered a strong gale from S. W., with heavy sea and torrents of rain, causing the ship to labor very heavily.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen Nov. 12, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong westerly gales during the voyage; Nov. 26, lat. 49 23, lon. 41 42, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 40, passed steam-ship Hermann, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Sumner, London Nov. 4, Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 26, lat. 49 27, lon. 37 27, passed bark Syra, from Newcastle, for New-York; 27th, at 5 A. M., exchanged night signals with German steamer bound E.; same day, 11 A. M., [illegible] North German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. [illegible].

Steam-ship Hatteras, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Minnetonka, Palmer, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Mary Russell, (of Bath,) Whitmore, Newcastle, Eng., 56 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Briggs—vessel to Goodspeed & White. Came the southern passage, and had N. N. E. winds; Oct. 6, lat. 56, lon. 10, had a hurricane from E. S. E., lasting 16 hours, during which stove bulwarks and split sails; Nov. 22, off Cape Hatteras had a hurricane from E. S. E., lasting 12 hours, during which stove port bulwarks, hatch-house, and received other damage. 24th, lat. 38 30, lon. 74, spoke steam-ship Tybee, hence for San Domingo, and supplied us with provisions.

Ship Nancy M., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mosher, Liverpool 74 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Has been 25 ds. W. of the Banks, with westerly gales; lost maintopsail and sprung foreyard. Oct. 25, lat. 48 19, lon. 41, spoke whaling bark Ocean Steed, 5 weeks out; had taken one whale. Nov. 10, lat. 40 30, lon. 64 19, passed a number of petroleum barrels.

Ship Christel, (N. G.,) Fredericks, Bremen Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Callao Aug. 27, with guano to Spofford Bros. & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has had fine weather on the passage; left no vessels: Oct. 12, on the outward passage, in the Gulf Stream, in a gale from N. W., stove bulwarks, hatch-house and boat, split sails, and lost everything movable off deck.

Bark Thomas Dallett, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Wicks, Porto Cabello 23 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has had northerly gales for last 10 ds., and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Ida (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McHenry, Stockholm 56 ds., and 49 ds. from Elsinore, with iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 25 ds. W. of the Banks with N. W. gales; from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1 had strong westerly gales, during which split sails and shifted cargo; Nov. 5, lat. 52 20, lon. 22 30, spoke brig Attie, Durkee, (Br.,) from Stockholm for Boston; 25th, lat. 42 30, lon. 63 20, passed a brig's foremast-head painted white, with all the rigging attached.

Brig Sharp, (of Liverpool,) Burns, Buenos Ayres 75 ds., with skins to Reynolds & Cushman—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Oct. 21, in lon. 30, and has been 21 ds. W. of Bermuda with N. W. gales; Oct. 26, lat. 10 N., lon. 43, passed a puncheon with No. 295 painted in black on the head, evidently thrown from some vessel and marked to attract attention, as the number by the Code of Signals means to report to Lloyd's.

Schr. Nymph, (of Belize, Hon.,) Ekerman, Omoa, Hon., via Key West, 11 ds., with hides, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein—vessel to J. Laycraft. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage; Oct. 30 and 31, in the Caribbean Sea, had a very heavy gale from W. to S. W. and S.; Nov. 3, in the Gulf of Mexico, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. E., and was obliged to throw overboard the deck load of lima-wood; since leaving Key West had heavy gales from S. E. to N. W.

Schr. Susan Vittery, (of Brixham,) Cole, Malaga Oct. 1, with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 3, and has been 35 ds. W. of the Banks with strong N. W. gales, during which lost jibboom, stove bulwarks and split sails.

Schr. Magnolia, Northrup, Norfolk, Va., with ties to New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.

Schr. Clara Davidson, Jeffrey, Norfolk, Va., 3 ds., with timber to American Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Loper, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Elias Moore, Billow, Rondout, for Washington.

Schr. Jane Empson, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Conway & Co.

Schr. Susquehannah, Phillips, Rondout, for Richmond.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. B. Bradley, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Elizabethport, for Port Chester.

Schr. L. A. Tollee, Day, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Palos, Coleman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Gray, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Hall, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Frank & Emily, Colley, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. General Grant, Murray, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah B., Sanborn, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Flash, Freeman, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. J. L. Leach, Gurney, Rondout, for Richmond.
Schr. Nevada, Davidson, Rondout, for Baltimore.
Schr. Reno, York, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Mary G. Farr, Cromwell, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. Matthews, Lunt, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Dill, Howland, New-London.
Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, Port Jefferson.
Schr. John W. Rumsey, Maitland, Virginia.
Schr. Dove, Reynolds, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, Rollins, Virginia.
Schr. Ellen Bodine, Lovell, Virginia.
Schr. Ivanhoe, Dickenson, Virginia.
Schr. Rancocas, Doughty, Virginia.
Schr. Judge Harrington, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leak, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Grier, Virginia.
Schr. J. C. Crate, Crate, Virginia.

SAILED—Ship Casilda, for London.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Below.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Wiley, Cronstadt Oct. 8, with mdse. to R. W. Roper & Co.

Bark Helena, (of Portland,) Potter, Liverpool Oct. 4. All by pilot-boat Isaac Webb No. 8.

Ship Elsinore, Clark, from Cronstadt Sept. 28, with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Was spoken Nov. 28 in lat. 40 27, lon. 71 07.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Lisbon, from Gottenburg; bark Hattie G. Hall, from London; brigs H. C. Sibley, from Gottenburg; Magdala, from Liverpool; John Aviles, from Elizabethport; schr. E. S. Twisden, from Cape Town.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—Arr. schr. Coquette, from Baracoa.

Sld. bark Sharpsburg, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Traveler, from Rio; Pleiades, from Turk's Island; Village Bell, from Londonderry.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York, arrived at this port today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Arr. steamer Sacramento, from Panama.

Sld. ships Glencorse and Royal Alfred, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—Arr. steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore.

Cld. brigs A. H. Curtis, for New-Haven; Georgiana F. Geary, for Poughkeepsie; schr. J. S. Lee, for Jacksonville.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.—Schr. Alphia, heretofore reported on the bar, has been brought up to this city in a very bad condition; ship Persia is still on the Frying-pan Shoals, with her cargo seriously damaged by water, and none of it has yet been removed.

Spoken.

Nov. 10, lat. 29 50, lon. 70, brig Oliver, of Bermuda, hence for Cape Haytien, 4 ds. out.

Miscellaneous.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The schr. Lena Hume, Capt. Hurlbut, from Nova Scotia for Washington, was abandoned Nov. 12, in lat. 35 35, lon. 68 40. The crew were taken off by the ship Minatt, which has arrived here from Liverpool.

Anchored at S. W. Spit, bound out—Bark Autocrat, hence for Antwerp.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—The report of the arrival at this port, on Saturday, of the steam-ship Nebraska was erroneous; it should have been the Nevada, which sld. from New-York on the 16th inst.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY are now open at the following places:

Continental Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Ninth National Bank.
Bull's Head Bank, corner 24th-st. and 3d-av.
Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway.
Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-st.
L. W. Winchester, No. 65 Broadway.
No. 49 Wall-st., office of the Company.
St. James Hotel, corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.

GEO. STECK & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW PRICE LIST, REDUCTION 20 PER CENT.

Ware-rooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

Ware-house Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., NEW-YORK.

THE WORTH OF $20 FOR $7 50.

The Christian Union, $3. Either of Harper's, $4. Phrenological Journal, $3. Marshall's Washington, $5. And the Doctor—a chromo—$5. The worth of $20, for only $7 50. Send to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GOTHIC FURNACE,

For warming dwellings and churches; the best mode of heating in use. Send for Catalogue. Prices reduced. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.—"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pai[r]

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, OFFER A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' WATCHES, OF ALL SIZES AND EVERY VARIETY OF CASING, WITH MOVEMENTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

$2,825,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,

Interest at 8 per cent. in Currency, or 7 per cent. in Gold,

At the option of the holder, secured by a first mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile upon the trunk line of road, from the City of NEW-ORLEANS to the Western boundary of Louisiana, a distance of 225 MILES, in the direction of HOUSTON, Texas; the same being the Louisiana Division of the railroad of THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from the City of Mobile, Ala., to the City of Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 MILES. These bonds are payable, forty years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage, made to Hon. OAKES AMES and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Trustees, upon the Louisiana Division of the road, with the equipment, real estate and franchise pertaining thereto. The principal of the bonds is payable in New-York in currency, or in London, in sterling, at the rate of £200 for each $1,000; the interest is payable in January and July of each year, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. in currency, in New-York, or at the rate of £7 for each coupon of $40, in London, at the option of the holder, in all cases, and FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. By the terms of the mortgage, a sinking fund is provided, to be paid to the Trustees and invested by them, only in these bonds, sufficient to pay the whole amount of the bonds at their maturity. The Mobile Division of the Company's road, extending from New-Orleans to Mobile, has been constructed and equipped in the very best manner, and is now opened for traffic. The road of the Texas Division, extending from the western boundary of Louisiana to the City of Houston, will be opened for traffic in a few months. The Louisiana Division, upon which the mortgage securing these bonds is made, is now being constructed, and the first section of sixty miles will be opened for traffic early in January; and the Company expect to finish the whole division in about twelve months thereafter. The prompt completion of this division of the road is amply assured by the resources of the Company, which are applicable to the construction and equipment thereof, viz:

Cash subscription by stockholders, 35 per cent. of which has been paid and balance to be paid at rate of 5 per cent. each month	$2,000,000
8 per cent. Bonds of the State of Louisiana, donated by the State to the Company, for this Division of its road	2,250,000
Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana	2,825,000
	$7,075,000
First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds now offered for sale	2,825,000
Total	$9,900,000

The above resources being solely for the construction of this division of the Company's road, amply assures its prompt completion, and entitles its first mortgage bonds to be considered as one of the most safe and desirable securities ever offered for sale in this market. This road is owned by a company of capitalists, who have furnished all the means for the other divisions of the road, without offering to the public any of its securities, and under whose supervision the line is being constructed and equipped in the most thorough manner, and when completed, its track and equipment will compare favorably with that of any other road in the United States. The revenue of the road is amply assured by the large traffic already existing between the cities upon its line, and from the country which will be tributary to it.

The Company offer these bonds for sale at ninety-two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest, recommending them to investors as an undoubted security in every respect.

Circulars, with maps of the line of the road, and full particulars concerning it, furnished on application to the Treasurer of the Company, at its office, No. 31 Pine-st.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President; JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Vice-President; LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Treasurer.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman,
OAKES AMES,
HENRY G. GARDNER,
Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

AMERICAN PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS TRIUMPHANT AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons WERE AWARDED THE Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new Patent Upright Pianos, which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IRELAND'S PRIMA DONNA, ROSA D'ERINA, STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 30, At 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. RONCONI, FILLIPPI, Mlle. TEDESCA, (Violinist,) HOFFMAN, MORA, and the song, "Rose of Ireland."

At this concert "The Rose of Erin" will sing selections from her extensive repertoire of the music and melodies of Ireland, as performed by her in Paris, London and Dublin, with the most complete success.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets and programmes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall